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DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS BEGINNING TO STUDY 'DARK HORSE' FIELD

Entries From Every Corner of Country Cause Speculation Concerning Winner

'BIG THREE' CONTINUE INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

Thomas J. Walsh, Latest Suggestion, Favored Over Gov. Smith in Some Quarters

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, May 24—One month from now the Democratic National Convention will be engaged in its tuck-of-war. It is still anybody's fight. Only one thing is accounted almost certain—that none of the three aspirants now out in front—William G. McAdoo, Alfred E. Smith and Oscar W. Underwood—will be the victor. The race is considered to belong to a dark horse.

The dark horse field was never so overcrowded. There's an entry from every corner of the land. Because the situation is so thoroughly undetermined in advance and so entirely problematical, the slenderest hope of today cherishes fond confidence that by the time the balloon is over it may be triumphantmally.

The situation at the outset of the final month before the New York convention is that the McAdoo, Smith and Underwood camps refuse to acknowledge the possibility of defeat. That is the standard, the customary and the strategic thing. They talk about "last ditch." They say they are not out to deliver their votes to anybody but will fight till their hero is nominated. That is also the traditional thing. But insiders in all three camps, when not publicly claiming victory, are privately and quietly working out where they will go when they realize, as they expect sooner or later to realize, that the road to the magic two-thirds necessary to nominate is barred. In other words, where the McAdoo, Smith and Underwood people will detour in now the all-absorbing problem with them.

Some Casting Anchors

McAdoo supporters are outwardly and probably actually still the most optimistic as to their own candidate's chances. But Daniel C. Roper, David L. Rockwell, Homer S. Cummings, Robert W. Woolley, Jonett Shouse, Edwin T. Merideth, Breckinridge Long, Wm. E. Sweet, Houston Thompson, Newton D. Baker and all the rest of the McAdoo high command are known to be casting a discreet anchor to windward. They are not going to be caught in a squall at Madison Square Garden and scattered indiscriminately.

Ever since oil "bespattered" the McAdoo "cause" and even since Mr. McAdoo's undoubtedly impressive come-back, his friends have been deliberating over the best place to deposit "McAdoo strength" when it is no longer effective for the California's own purposes.

The newest suggestion in the dark horse realm concerns plans attributed to Governor Smith and his friends. It revolves around the name of Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana. It is associated particularly with the theory of many Democrats, not Roman Catholics, that the "religious issue" in American politics may as well be fought out in 1924 as any time. Democrats who hold that view believe it would be fatal to fight the issue at this time with a Roman Catholic who also is a wet. They are convinced the issue could be taken to the people with a great deal better hope of success with a Roman Catholic Democrat, who is not only dry like Mr. Walsh but differing from Governor Smith in other respects, namely, that he is western and progressive.

As the Democrats will make "clean government" and oil scandals their paramount issues, Mr. Walsh strikes many of them as "logical" beyond any aspirants now in the field. He is immensely more energetic than Samuel M. Ralston, Senator from Indiana. There is much talk in Washington now of giving Mr. Walsh one of the places on the Democratic ticket. If an eastern conservative like John W. Davis or Carter Glass is named for President, there will be a strong movement to nominate Mr. Walsh for Vice-President.

Some of the Candidates

Democrats nowadays speak of "first string" and "second string" dark horses, when they've eliminated the Big Three. In the first string are Mr. Davis, Mr. Ralston, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Glass. In the second string are Governor Sweet of Colorado, Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York, Governor Silzer of New Jersey, Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Chairman Cordell Hull of Tennessee, Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and former Governor Gardner of Missouri. Mr. Gardner's name has just entered the field. He was a successful war governor of Missouri and is considered, as "border state" man, to measure up to the western and progressive requirements the Democrats will call for at New York.

The country is in for weeks of vigorous Democratic dark horseing. The entries herein tabulated probably do not exhaust the list. The country is wide and the Democratic Party is numerous.

BAGDAD TO BEIRUT IN 16½ HOURS
CAIRO, May 24—The Nairn Motor Transport Company on Thursday broke all existing records by covering 114 miles between Bagdad and Beirut in less than 16½ hours.

Continuity of French Policy Is Looked For

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 24
AT LEAST another week will elapse before any decisive step is likely to be taken in the constitution of a new French Cabinet. It is unusual for a retiring Premier to have long conferences with his prospective successor, and it is deduced from the Poincaré-Herriot interviews that there will be a continuity of policy.

Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radicale Party, is desirous of a speedy application of the Dawes plan, and wants an inter-allied meeting as early as possible. M. Herriot has again left town, but is keeping in close touch with the political situation.

GENERAL WEYGAND BELITTLES RAIDS

French High Commissioner Deprecates Reports—Turkish Unfriendliness Evidenced

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 24—Before leaving Paris, General Weygand, High Commissioner of Syria said that it would be wrong to endeavor to establish any connection between his departure and the recent incidents on the Syrian frontier. The date of his return had been fixed before. General Weygand indeed minimized the news which had been published concerning the incidents but admitted that there were frequent clashes between brigands and French advanced posts. The French budget was not sufficient to maintain effectiveness necessary for the full protection of the very extensive frontier on which bandits made raids.

For example, according to a telegram just received by General Weygand, the Syrian village, Meldan Kebes, was pillaged on May 14 by Turkish bandits. Three other Syrian villages in northeast Azaz were also attacked and ransacked. A French observation post situated north of Meldan Kebes was attacked on May 16 by brigands killing two and wounding five.

These unfortunate affairs which are constantly happening do not, says General Weygand, present the gravity attributed to them by Turkish press.

Incidentally, however, one is forced to the conclusion that in this case the mere "magnifying" of the troubles by the Turkish press is a sign of unfriendliness, and intended to make the situation of the French more difficult. Asked whether the ratification of the Lausanne treaty would end the agitation, General Weygand replied that from the viewpoint of the administration, it was certain that when the treaty was ratified, he could begin to construct. At present the uncertainty of delimitation gave rise each day to disputes! Moreover, he would like a treatise of commerce with Turkey which would permit him to work for better relations.

The French newspapers, under the inspiration of Gen. Weygand, treat lightly the collisions on the frontier which have undoubtedly been exaggerated but which nevertheless are disquieting. The press goes to the other extreme, dismissing as unimportant the incursions of the brigands who slip between the French posts, and on French protected territory destroy, rob and assassinate Christians, and sometimes even attack the French soldiers themselves.

No Military Character

It is urged that these are acts of brigandage and cannot be regarded as operations of a military character. This may be true in a technical sense, but however the incidents may be described, it is evident from the official statements that they are serious and regrettable. Moreover, the expulsion in masses of Christians practiced by the Turkish authorities brings to the Syrian frontier thousands of fugitives in the midst of complete destitution. The French administration endeavors to help these refugees, but they occasion much inconvenience in the French zone and considerable expense is incurred.

These facts which cannot be denied

may be interpreted differently, but the ordinary interpretation surely is that Turkey is endeavoring to create difficulties. If General Weygand proclaims in favor of the immediate ratification of the Lausanne treaty as a remedy for everything, many French critics describe such a belief as illusory. The Turkish Nationalists are not disposed to make peace.

Dr. Butler Defends His Views During Kansas City Address

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24 (Special)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, whose recent advocacy of repeal of national prohibition has called forth a nation-wide broadside of indignation and criticism from prominent citizens, has issued a statement here in defense of his attitude. In demand for law enforcement, Dr. Butler declares he would yield to none.

"Nation-wide prohibition," he said, "presents an instance of one of those sumptuary laws which all human experience proves are unenforceable."

The attempt to enforce them simply

leads to new evasions, new hypocries and new and subtler forms of lawlessness."

Dr. Butler recently addressed a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

SCHELDT RAPIDLY DREDGED

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, May 24—The dredging of the Scheldt is being pushed on with all speed. The work will be completed in two months before a depth of 32 feet is reached. Until then the big transatlantic steamers will be unable to call at Antwerp.

NATION-WIDE BLUE SKY LAWS ADVOCATED TO PROTECT PUBLIC

Redmond Case in Boston Stirs Bankers and Officials to Check Fraudulent Securities

Recommendations of a federal grand jury for national "blue sky" laws that will protect the investing public from bucket shops is the outcome of the investigation of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., a defunct partial-payment brokerage house in Boston. These recommendations accompanied indictments of 10 members of this concern.

More significant, however, than the indictments, or the fact of the recommendations, are the apparent results that are obtained when all legal and judicial agencies having anything to do with failures that may later disclose fraudulent practices perform their

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

WOMEN'S COLLEGES CRITICIZE WET TALK OF COLUMBIA HEAD

Reveals War Attitude

By Special Cable

EDWARD HERIOT, leader of the Radicale Party, is desirous of a speedy application of the Dawes plan, and wants an inter-allied meeting as early as possible. M. Herriot has again left town, but is keeping in close touch with the political situation.

The extent of the dry repudiation of the wet propaganda of Nicholas Murray Butler is indicated in the special dispatches which have come to The Christian Science Monitor from every section of the United States. These dispatches, some of which are published herewith, make it plain that neither the facts of the situation or the public opinion of the country support the president of Columbia University.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 24—(Special)—Presidents and representatives of four large women's colleges—Smith, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Vassar—following a conference here, have drafted statements which it is said, express the disapproval of these colleges to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's opposition to prohibition and his demand that the Republican Party adopt a wet plank in its next national platform.

Due to the absence of William Allan Neilson, president of Smith, the statements were not made public, pending his approval and signature. It is understood, however, that Dr. Butler's contention that prohibition has been proved a failure will be strongly denied, and the colleges will stand firmly for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead enforcement law.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says:

"Dr. Butler, like many other anti-prohibitionists, particularly those living in New York City, finds it difficult to understand or even to know what the existence of干lines" differing from the "wet" lines. The people with whom he associates dislike prohibition, and his own opposition to it is so strong that he cannot comprehend, apparently, that the rest of the people of the country may not agree with him. He has the unfortunate habit of referring to the people with whom he disagrees as "wet." He is evidently so much in the minority that the Harbin River is the northern boundary of the universe, and that the people who live in the hinterlands beyond it are benighted individuals whose opinions, if they do not coincide with his own, do not count.

Prohibition and its enforcement are not, in my opinion, perfect at present, and there is, of course, nothing like unanimity throughout the country in a favorable attitude toward them. But

when Dr. Butler expresses the general belief that the majority of Americans oppose prohibition and urges his own party to oppose it he is treading on uncertain ground.

Mrs. Henry Noble MacCracken, wife of the president of Vassar College, and vice-president of the Poughkeepsie branch of the Law Enforcement League, said:

Dr. Butler's statements are ridiculous. It looks like a purely political move without any sincerity whatever behind it. The trouble is not that the law cannot be enforced, but that they have not been enforced, and the pressure of public opinion the attitude of the officials must soon change and lead us to reasonable and successful enforcement.

Dr. Elizabeth Telberg, chairman of the Public Health Committee of the National Women's Council, considers Dr. Butler's opinions an indication of a "short-sighted, utterly selfish policy."

Dr. Butler Defends His Views During Kansas City Address

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, May 24—Another blow at the Smuts Party chances in the general election was dealt on Thursday night when the Minister of Railways, Mr. Jagger, sent in his resignation to General Smuts and declared that he was unable to accept the protection policy outlined in the recent speeches of General Smuts for furthering the industrial expansion of the country.

Mr. Jagger is prepared to remain a member of the party and to seek election, but wishes to be relieved of his duties as soon as possible. General Smuts has accepted his resignation with regret.

The Cape Times declares that Mr. Jagger's resignation is a dismaying loss to the Government, especially at this moment. The Nationalist press is jubilant, and says the resignation shows a lack of unity in the Smuts Party on economic problems.

RAILWAYS MINISTER LEAVES GEN. SMUTS ON PROTECTION ISSUE

By Special Cable

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24 (Special)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, whose recent advocacy of repeal of national prohibition has called forth a nation-wide broadside of indignation and criticism from prominent citizens, has issued a statement here in defense of his attitude. In demand for law enforcement, Dr. Butler declares he would yield to none.

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The Christian Science Pavilion at Wembley

tion for Japanese friendship this morning, while deafening applause greeted him. The hall was packed to overflowing long before the hour scheduled for the address. Mr. Woods expressed gratification at being allowed to appear before a Japanese audience to bid them farewell. He feelings dwelt on his earthquake experiences and lauded the courage and courtesy of the Japanese facing calamity. He said in part:

"At that time I was made destitute and homeless. As I wandered about the streets nobody knew that I was the American Ambassador but everyone treated me and my family kindly and extended every assistance possible. Those experiences enrich my love for Japan tremendously. I shall never forget them."

"I was trying to show my friendship, and the friendship of the American people for the Japanese, when amidst my efforts unfortunate legislation cropped up which the Japanese naturally deplore. The Japanese did not like it nor did all the creditable newspapers of America. Exclusion is very unpopular and does not represent the sentiment of America's people."

The sentiment of the American people for Japan is an outburst of that genuine sympathy which came straight from the heart at the time of the September earthquake. I want you to believe with me that what I say is true, that the real sentiment of the people of both countries is working toward amity. Japan and the United States must be friends. They must co-operate, not only for civilization in the regions of the Pacific, but for the civilization of the world."

"I ask you to join me in bringing about the cordial relations of the two nations for the accomplishment of this

great purpose. I am going to devote the rest of my life to this great task."

Mr. Woods called at all the Tokyo papers today to express appreciation for their courtesy and efforts to promote American friendship. At the Japan Advertiser he said he hoped to convince the Japanese that future good relations depend on the press and people as well as upon the ambassadors and diplomats.

What threatened to be an anti-American demonstration tomorrow is now expected to pass off quietly due to the efforts of a number of Japanese leaders. A mass meeting of ex-service men is scheduled tomorrow afternoon at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, where the memory of Japan's military heroes is enshrined. Meetings there often are violent, through the appeals to the ultra-patriotism of the Japanese.

It is learned that the committee in charge is censoring all speeches and will not permit the name of America to be used. The immigration measure and its consequences must be termed the "crisis."

The resolution already drafted, which is certain of adoption, reads: "The Tokyo section of the Imperial Retired Army Association resolves, in view of the importance of the present situation, that we will try to be faithful to our duty as soldiers and that we will rally together to make ready to meet the great crisis."

The resolution is largely meaningless, but it is believed it will satisfy the desire of the former service men. The association's president, Field Marshal Kageaki Kawamura and four vice-presidents, Fleet Admirals Heihachiro Togo, and Ryokel and Inouye, Field Marshals Yasukuni Oku, and Yusaku Ueyehara will not attend the meeting, which will be under the charge of a minor official.

Another meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, which is being promoted by a number of former members of the Diet who by their extremely chauvinistic promises may promote a meeting which will prove more exciting than the one on Sunday.

BRITISH ASSISTING EX-SERVICE MEN

LONDON, May 24—Two more humanitarian measures have passed their preliminary stages in the House of Commons, though it is uncertain whether they will survive criticism in the committee stage. They are to help the British disabled ex-service men and blind persons. They are in the form of private bills to compel employers to give 5 per cent of the posts in their establishments to disabled ex-service men, and to make blind persons eligible for old age state pensions at 30 years of age, instead of, as at present, 50.

These measures both passed their second reading unopposed in the House of Commons last night, the Government adopting a non-committal attitude toward them. More than one member expressed his doubts as to whether it was desirable either to introduce compulsion into the question of the employment of disabled ex-service men, lest this should dry up the fountains of voluntary effort on their behalf, or to give one class of persons what is denied to other classes, which in some cases are even less able to work for themselves.

These objections were not pushed to a division, however, both measures thus passing unanimously through the second reading. In the debate, Miss Bondfield said that 14 per cent of the total of the permanent and temporary staffs in the Government departments here are now disabled service men, while Sir J. Davidson pointed out that there still are 38,000 unemployed.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Sunday, fair and somewhat cooler; strong south to west winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight and Sunday; Sunday evening following; fair; strong south shifting to west winds; probably gales.

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Other authorities referred the Monitor representative was, "Where is the loan to come from? Last year London raised £87,000,000 for abroad and expects to be able to do about the same this year. We could lend double that amount if we had it—and on first-class security. Do Russians think we are likely to offer them half our available resources on bad security?"

This authority thought, however, that if the Russians came forward frankly and said "we acknowledge our pre-war debts and will pay some time but cannot possibly do so now," they might perhaps get a small short-term loan—at the outside a couple of millions. Then if this turned out satisfactorily they might be able to arrange a further loan later.

Other authorities referred the Monitor representative to the bankers' manifesto of April 14, which they likened to the City's Magna Charta in matters appertaining to Russia. The manifesto, as cabled to The Christian

SOVIET OPTIMISTIC OVER NEGOTIATIONS

British Government's Failure to Aid Bankers' Demands Held to Show Conciliatory View

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MOSCOW, May 24—As the London conference approaches its decisive stages foreign office circles display an attitude of qualified optimism regarding the outcome. Exaggerated anticipations of a huge flow of foreign capital to Russia following the conference are not entertained, but the impression prevails that the conference is destined to have more fruitful ending than was at first anticipated.

One of the Foreign Office officials told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that "had the British Government supported the bankers' demands we should immediately have withdrawn our delegation. The fact that the Government did not endorse these demands indicates the possibility of an agreement along other lines."

WILL NOT PAY WAR DEBTS

While Russian officials generally manifest extreme reluctance to say anything calculated to prejudice the delicate negotiations now proceeding, the desire of the former service men The association's president, Field Marshal Kageaki Kawamura and four vice-presidents, Fleet Admirals Heihachiro Togo, and Ryokel and Inouye, Field Marshals Yasukuni Oku, and Yusaku Ueyehara will not attend the meeting, which will be under the charge of a minor official.

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COMPROMISE EXPECTED

Regarding the British claims for nationalized mines and factories, the Russians are inclined to regard these as objects for negotiations between the former owners and the Soviet Government for settlement on a concession basis. The impression prevails that a compromise is being reached regarding the maritime三-mile limit.

The continued allegations of British support of anti-Russian activities from Bohkara excite interest here, but it is believed this policy, if actually pursued, is initiated by permanent Indian officials, not by the Labor Government.

BRITISH BANKERS STILL COOL

to Soviet Effort to Get Loan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 24—Judging from inquiries made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, banking circles in the city aren't at present greatly attracted by the proposals of the president of the Russian State Bank who, as cabled yesterday, has come to London in the hope of arranging a loan of £40,000,000 or £50,000,000 with the big city banks.

One typical reply made to the Monitor representative was, "Where is the loan to come from? Last year London raised £87,000,000 for abroad and expects to be able to do about the same this year. We could lend double that amount if we had it—and on first-class security. Do Russians think we are likely to offer them half our available resources on bad security?"

This authority thought, however, that if the Russians came forward frankly and said "we acknowledge our pre-war debts and will pay some time but cannot possibly do so now," they might perhaps get a small short-term loan—at the outside a couple of millions. Then if this turned out satisfactorily they might be able to arrange a further loan later.

Other authorities referred the Monitor representative to the bankers' manifesto of April 14, which they likened to the City's Magna Charta in matters appertaining to Russia. The manifesto, as cabled to The Christian

Science Monitor at the time, lays down six points necessary for the restoration of shattered Russian credit, namely, recognition of the public debts, restitution of private property, establishment of a civil code, guarantee against the confiscation of private property, freedom of trade for private individuals and finally, abstention from propaganda.

Despite skepticism regarding the outcome of the negotiations for a loan there are many shrewd observers who think an agreement is in the offing. One said, "The Russians know the terms on which The City is prepared to do business, and the president of the State Bank would not waste his time coming from Moscow unless he were prepared to go a very long way toward meeting them."

Yet another declared he thought that, though the proposed £40,000,000 or £50,000,000 loan represented what the Russians would like, they would be perfectly content with the merest fraction of that amount provided, at the same time, they could get substantial credit from private traders for the purchase of agricultural, electrical and other machinery.

In this connection, it may be remembered that in the political questions now outstanding between Britain and Russia are satisfactorily settled the "Trade Facilities Act" which provides funds for the British Government to assist exporters, may be the vehicle whereby the credit difficulties can be at least partially surmounted.

DELEGATES CONFER ON PARK PROBLEMS

Fourth National Conference to Be Held at Gettysburg—Gov. Pinchot to Speak

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 24 (Special)—With state parks forming an increasingly important place in the growing recreational facilities of the United States, particular attention in outdoor circles is turned to the fourth National Conference on State Parks, meeting here May 26 to 28. More than 300 delegates from park, conservation and outdoor organization, and official appointees of state executives will attend the conference, of which Judge John Barton Payne, former Secretary of the Interior, is chairman.

The objects of the conference are "to urge upon our governments, local, county, state and national, the acquisition of land and water areas suitable for recreation and preservation of wild life as a form of the conservation of our natural resources, until eventually there shall be public parks, forests and preserves within easy access of all the people of the Nation." The conference also urges encouragement of non-governmental agencies and individuals in furthering this work.

Judge Payne will preside at the morning session on Monday. There will be addresses on forest parks and public camps; state parks as game and bird refuges; the value of state parks for camping and nature study; the educational value of state parks; trails and natural history museums, and many other subjects.

The exact terms of the agreement are not yet settled, and the Italian experts are coming to London immediately to discuss the matter. As originally proposed, the Scialo line involved Italy giving up certain rights in Zanzibar, and it still remains to be seen whether this has been adhered to in the present arrangement.

The area involves about 43,000 square miles, much of it being desert.

The evening session will be presided over by Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service.

The Tuesday sessions will be devoted to business and an inspection of the Gettysburg battlefield. The delegates will visit the Mont Alto State Park on Wednesday, where Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, will address them.

B & M. SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS

NASHUA, N. H., May 24—Wills H. Ford resigned today as superintendent of the Worcester, Nashua and Portland

of the Worcester, Nashua

NATIONAL BLUE SKY LAWS ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

been sustained by the court; for example, the president of the company, James S. Lamont, is in the East Cambridge jail for contempt. He did not produce certain books that the court thought he should be able to produce, and there is not the slightest indication of how long his imprisonment will last.

All this is being made a subject of much public comment, especially on the part of those who have lost money in bucket shops. They are contrasting the investigation in the Redmond case, both in the bankruptcy court and in the grand jury room, to that in which many a bucketeer has, through seemingly lackadaisical procedure, been permitted to escape the legal consequences of his acts and has returned to the street to resume business.

In addition to indicting 10 men connected with the Redmond company, the federal grand jury sitting at Boston has recommended the appointment of federal investigators with authority equal to that of bank examiners to examine records of stock brokerage houses.

This grand jury, of which John B. Fellows, Mayor of Pittsburgh, is foreman, had been investigating the operations of the Redmond company various times over a period of many weeks, and in a preface to the recommendations returned with the indictments to James M. Morton, Judge of the United States District Court, stated that much information had been obtained relating to the manner in which the public is victimized through the operation of bucket shops, and that there is ample evidence that a substantial part of the investing public needs to be protected.

Regular Examinations Advised

"Our inquiry shows," says the report, "that a goodly number have taken their savings from the banks and purchased stocks and bonds from bucket shops with the sole purpose of making a permanent investment. This body recommends the following plan as a basis for additional legislation."

1. That the Federal Government authorize the proper department to appoint competent investigators to examine the records of stock brokerage houses from time to time and report thereon.

2. The investigators should have authority to obtain information from bank examiners. Irregular and unheralded visits such as bank examiners make should be arranged.

3. Any irregular transactions found by the investigators which would justify the opinion that the individual or concern was conducting a bucket shop should immediately be brought to the attention of the United States District Attorney or Post Office Department.

We believe that a force working under such legislation would give the public a greater degree of protection than it now enjoys under the law because the true character of a crooked brokerage house would be disclosed more easily. It is not the case, where Federal authorities are powerless to act until complaints are in hand. Usually these are not made until a vast sum of money has been obtained from the public.

It is also our opinion that no legitimate brokerage house would be injured through an inquiry by such examiners.

The Court is respectfully requested to forward copies of this letter to the United States senators, Henry Cabot Lodge and David I. Walsh.

Those indicted are George F. Redmond, treasurer; James S. Lamont, president; Arthur A. Diggins, clerk; John R. Diggins, an employee; Ray F.

STATE BENCH RULES ON TRUST LIQUIDATION

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court handed down an opinion today that a single judge of the Supreme Court can authorize Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner, to make settlements with directors of insolvent trust companies.

The decision was written by Arthur P. Rugg, Chief Justice, and was rendered at the request of the bank commissioner, who recommended that it would be best for the depositors of the "trust companies" to accept \$150,000 from P. B. Maguire of Lynn and \$30,000 from Patrick F. O'Keefe of Boston in full settlement of their liabilities. The opinion read, in part:

"If any one of the directors made a defendant in that suit prefers to buy his peace upon terms which a justice of the peace can make available, from the point of view of depositors of the trust company, there is nothing in his legal relations with other defendants that enables them to interpose an objection."

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Sheridan, William N. Sheridan Sr., William N. Sheridan Jr., George A. Coates, Charles Pininbrink, Warren N. Wittington. They are charged in one indictment with using the mails in a scheme to defraud, and in a second with conspiracy to use the mails in a scheme to defraud.

The grand jury has also addressed a petition to Henry Cabot Lodge and David I. Walsh, United States senators from Massachusetts, recommending more pay for federal judges and jurors in Massachusetts.

"It is our opinion," reads the petition, "that notwithstanding the general sentiment which favors tax reduction, no responsible person will object to upholding the dignity of this great Government by paying more nearly adequate compensation to the members of the federal judiciary. No doubt this opinion will be further strengthened when the public learns that out federal judges today are receiving smaller salaries than are paid to some of the state judges."

The committee in charge of the anniversary exercises is composed of some 50 citizens of whom Robert A.

MALDON, ENG., SENDS GREETINGS TO MALDEN, MASS., ANNIVERSARY

The Rev. Isaac Lothian Seymour Is Bearer of Message to Commemoration of City's 275th Year

Greetings from Maldon, England, to Maldon, Mass., will be extended Sunday evening at the Auditorium by the Rev. Isaac Lothian Seymour, vicar of All Saints Church, Maldon, England, at the exercises commemorating the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Maldon. Auditorium will be Channing H. Cox.

Among the other speakers at the Governor: Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-governor; John V. Kimball, Mayor; Arthur H. Wellman, Fletcher Sprague Hyde, councilman, Harvey L. Boutwell, and George Howard Fall.

The committee in charge of the anniversary exercises is composed of

some 50 citizens of whom Robert A.

Bliss are the peacemakers.

Among the Early Settlers

Of the early settlers in Maldon, John Hills and his son-in-law, John Wayte, were the most conspicuous in the development of the town. The former lived near what is now the corner of Main and Salem streets, and here until 1884 was his ancient well which yielded its cooling drafts to man and beast. Mr. Wayte had his house a little to the north at the foot of the rock which bears his name.

Joseph Hills was by trade a "woollen-draper," but with his education and general trend of thinking he became of greater service to his community by attending to its legal matters. He represented the town in the General Court—as did, also, his son-in-law—and was Speaker of the House of Deputies.

Originally, Joseph Hills settled in Charlestown, but upon receiving a large grant of land on "Mystic Side" settled in the above-mentioned part of Maldon.

Deloraine Pendre Corey, in her history of Maldon, says it was Joseph Hills ("active for to bring the Laws of the County in order") who was the compiler of the Massachusetts Laws of 1648.

MOBILIZATION DAY PROTEST ADOPTED

Association to Abolish War Asserts Move Is Inadvisable

Adoption of a resolution asking that authorization of the proposed Mobilization Day be rescinded by Government officials, copies of which will be forwarded to President Coolidge, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

It was feature at the meeting yesterday of the Association to Abolish War, held at 48 Beacon Street, Miss Eva Channing, peace worker, told of the recent conference in Washington, D. C., of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Particular interest is attached to this visit of the Rev. Mr. Seymour, for it was in his parish, erected between 1110 and 1300, that Joseph Hills, one of the earliest settlers of Maldon, Mass., was married, July 22, 1624.

Here, too, Lawrence Washington, great-great grandfather of George Washington, worshipped.

Students Send Salutation

Yesterday, before the students of the high school, the following greeting from the children of Maldon was read by the Rev. Mr. Seymour:

We the boys and girls of Maldon, Essex, in Old England send greetings to you, girls and boys of Maldon in New England, on this your two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary. Historic ties bind us together for pioneers from Essex played a worthy part in the early settlements of New England; some of their family names can still be read in the ancient church registers of our town.

We hope that bonds of friendship may be strengthened between your Nation and ours, and that the peace maintained between us for over a hundred years will be permanent.

We of the Old World and the New, young citizens of the twentieth century, have the future in our hands. With faith in God and men like that which inspired your forefathers and ours, let us set out on new ventures in the cause of peace between all peo-

ple, who are the world in your hands.

Be it resolved that we, The Association to Abolish War, respectfully petition the Secretary of War, John

W. Weeks, to rescind his authorization of proposed demonstration on Sept. 12; and further,

Be it resolved, that we respectfully petition President Coolidge to exercise his authority, if necessary, in order to prevent such demonstration, and we call his attention to recent remarks of his Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes:

"So far as we can see into the future, we are safe from the slightest danger of aggression. We observe with solicitude the vast economic burdens that bear heavily upon the nations of the world and we know that in no power or possible combination of powers can we meet to our security.

The people of the earth are good and desire our good will in return. There is no occasion to vindicate our proper authority for no one challenges it. There is no reason to demonstrate our ability to take care of ourselves, for no one doubts it.

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NEW INDUSTRIES BONUS PROPOSED

Haverhill Committee Takes Step in Plan to Restore Business Prosperity

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Offer of a bonus to draw new industries to the city and the taking of definite steps to bring about a reduction in rents and commodity prices are the latest developments in a plan to restore Haverhill to business prosperity.

Shoe manufacturers report a slight improvement in local factory production this week, with the receipt of some orders for immediate business. Cutters have been put on by some concerns and employment generally shows a slight improvement.

The directors of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce have endorsed a recommendation of the new industries committee that steps be taken to offer a bonus to anyone who would be instrumental in bringing new industries to this city. A canvass of the city will be made to raise a fund for the movement.

Edwin Newdick, chairman of the shoe board of arbitration, has called a meeting to be held Monday afternoon at the board rooms to consider action to reduce the prices of rents and commodities and organize an advisory committee on fair prices. A number of prominent citizens have been asked to attend the conference.

A plan to accomplish what is desired will be presented at that meeting and an appeal issued to the various elements in the community for co-operation.

WELLESLEY 1925 WINS IN SINGING

Two Selections Used in Annual Interclass Competition

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 24—The best singers as a class in Wellesley College were judged to be the juniors, 1925, at the interclass song competition held Thursday evening at step singing. The seniors received honorable mention. For the best original song, the prize went to the senior song, while the juniors received honorable mention.

In the singing competition, each class sang the two songs, "America the Beautiful," words by Katharine Lee Bates, professor of English literature, music by Clarence G. Hamilton, professor of music, and the competition song of the class of 1922, which won the prize in 1922, words by Hildegard E. Churchill, Amherst, Mass., music by Mary C. Zweizig, Reading, Pa. Each class sang from the same position on the steps and lots were drawn for the order of singing that no class might have an unfair advantage. Accordingly the freshmen sang first under the leadership of Sylvia Blair '27, Amherst, Mass., the sophomores second under Lorna Brown '26, Germantown, Pa., the seniors next under Margaret Noyes '24, Evanston, Ill., and finally the juniors under Katharine Harbison '25, Danville, Ky.

The new songs were next presented. The senior song was composed by May DeForest '24, Plainfield, N. J., to words by Virginia Berresford '24, New York, N. Y., the junior song by Winifred Wright '25 to words by Marion Klein '25, New York, N. Y., the sophomore song by Ruth Samuels '26, Bethlehem, Pa., to words by Mary C. Brown '26, Vinton, Ia., and the freshman song by Frances A. Cohn '27, Denver, Colo., to words by Ruth Elizabeth Campbell '27, Berryville, Va.

The judges were Miss Edith S. Tufts, Christian A. Ruckmick, associate professor of psychology, and Katharine Beaman '25, New York, N. Y. The juniors received \$25 for the best singing and the two authors of the competition song, May DeForest and Virginia Berresford, received \$5 each.

SOCIETIES TO JOIN IN MEMORIAL RITE

British and Americans to Make Pilgrimage Together

Special electric cars will leave Park Square at 9 a. m. tomorrow carrying members of the British Naval and Military Veterans Association on their annual pilgrimage to Lexington, Bedford, and Concord, where they will be joined by American patriotic societies in paying tribute to both Yankees and Red Coats who fell there during the Revolution. Capt. James F. Cooper, president of the British veterans' organization, will be in command of the party.

Following the arrival of the veterans in Lexington a parade will form at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Woburn Street, where the British will be greeted by a detail of the Lexington Minute Men, under the command of Capt. Ezra F. Breed, who will act as an escort to the British during the pilgrimage. At the American Legion honor roll on the Town Hall lawn, simple exercises will be held, and a wreath placed, and then the procession will continue to the Lexington battle green, where services will be held at the Revolutionary soldiers' monument.

About 11 a. m. the special cars will be boarded for Bedford, where a parade and exercises will be held. The pilgrimage to Concord will be resumed at 2 p. m., reaching Concord Center half an hour later for a parade and services.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB APPOINTS

Commodore chairman for one year have been appointed by the Women's City Club of Boston as follows: Roland G. Hopkins, activities; Mrs. J. Tucker Murray, art and library; Miss Jennie Cummings, house; Miss Helen Monk, membership; Mrs. Albert S. Hutchinson, publicity; Mrs. Edward L. Gulick, reciprocal relations.

T. KOELHMAINEN WINS MARATHON

ABO, Finland—Taru Koelhmainen, brother of Hannes Koelhmainen, the Finnish-American long distance runner, won the Olympic Marathon here yesterday. He covered the full distance in 2h. 36m. 2s.

Historic Houses at Chelsea, Mass., Upon Which Markers Will Be Placed at Tercentenary



The Thomas Pratt House Was Erected in 1652 and the Land on Which It Stands Was Once a Part of the Vast Estate of Sir Henry Vane, Who Superseded John Winthrop as Governor of Massachusetts Colony.

The Cary House Was Erected by Gov. Richard Bellingham in 1659, and Was Enlarged and Beautified by Samuel Cary in 1791. Here Washington Placed the Last Outpost of the Left Wing of the Continental Army Besieging Boston.

CHELSEA, MASS., TO CELEBRATE ITS TERCENTENARY MAY 25-31

Revere and Winthrop Organizations to Assist in Program of Pageants, Contests and Meetings Planned

An historical pageant, the unveiling of a memorial tablet, a carnival, athletic contests, airplane maneuvers and night signaling from nearby hills are included in the program being arranged to celebrate the tercentenary of the settlement of Chelsea, during the week of May 25-31. Former residents will be invited by radio to return and help make the observance a success. Historical, civic, fraternal, religious and social organizations of Revere and Winthrop will assist those of Chelsea in staging the many events. This celebration will commemorate the settlement at what is now Chelsea by Samuel Maverick, one of the most prominent among the early settlers of Massachusetts Bay.

According to the records in 1652 the fortified at Wimmins' (now Chelsea) a house "with a Pillarized and flanked and gunnes both belowe and above in them," a house which in 1660 was "yet standing there in the antientest house in the sea, and boarding the President, sailed for England.

In 1659, Aaron Way and William Ireland, joint owners, sold their estate to Lieutenant Thomas Pratt for £330.

Thomas Pratt's son and namesake was one of the leading citizens of Chelsea, having served as selectman to the General Court on four occasions. He was also chosen "Committee-man" to the convention which met at Faneuil Hall, Sept. 22, 1768; was a member of committees in 1768 and 1770 to ask of the General Court relief from over-taxation; and of the Committee of Correspondence in 1775. Fannie Chapman of Portsmouth.

DOCTRINE OF PEACE IS CALLED FIRESIDE INSTRUCTION THEME

Mrs. Gudrun Jensen of Norway Asserts Love Is Needed Fundamental in World Understanding

In this portion of the old town of Chelsea which was known as Wimmins' Samuel Maverick in 1624 planted the first permanent settlement in Massachusetts Bay Territory.

This ancient house was built by Governor Richard Bellingham in 1659. Enlarged and beautified by Samuel Cary in 1791.

Henry Washington placed the last outpost of the left wing of the Continental Army besieging Boston.

Erected by Chelsea Tercentenary Committee, May 27, 1924.

Wednesday will be gay day with a carnival, athletic contests, and pyrotechnic display on Powderhorn Hill. There will be a colonial ball for children in the afternoon and for adults in the evening. Homage to the city's heroes will be paid at a memorial mass meeting Friday. The celebration will close on Saturday with the pageant depicting the history of Chelsea, and a parade by naval, military, historic and civic organizations.

The general arrangements of the celebration are in charge of three joint committees: the Citizens' Tercentenary, of which Lawrence F. Quigley, Mayor, is president, and Francis X. Tyrell, director general; the historic Judge Samuel R. Cutler, chairman; and the finance committee which is composed of the board of aldermen.

At this point, also, in 1631 was established the first ferry in the colony; and 10 years later it became one terminus of the first county road with Salem as the other. The ferry was the only means of communication between Chelsea and Boston until 1802, when a bridge was built. Before the days of the bridge, it was the custom to put the chaise on the small hand ferry, while the horse, guided by the bridle, swam to the shore with its master.

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league of Nations Favored

Mrs. Jensen declared that sentiment in the conference was strongly in favor of the League of Nations, but not without reservations. She said:

It was emphasized that all nations should be members of the League. It was also made plain that the League can never function effectively for

PARENT TEACHER CONVENTION HELD

New Hampshire Organization Changes Its Name

NASHUA, N. H., May 24 (Special)—New Hampshire Parent Teacher Association, at their annual state convention at the Junior High School yesterday voted to change the name of the organization to the New Hampshire branch of the National Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations. This step was taken to conform to the wishes of the national organization.

Reports at the convention indicate that the associations are growing rapidly throughout the State. One association, for instance, that of Derry, reported that in 1923 it added three times as many members as the total membership at the beginning of the year, in recognition of which achievement a gavel was presented by the convention.

Mrs. O. V. Henderson of Durham, vice-president of the organization, presided in the absence of the president and was elected president for the next year. The retiring president, Mrs. Jenny B. Grinnell of Derry, who was unable to attend, was elected a member of the new board of directors.

Mrs. Green of Keene was chosen vice-president-at-large and Mrs. Anna B. Fitzgerald of Keene was elected Miss Annie L. Morrison of Portsmouth, auditor. The recording secretary, and the treasurer, Mrs. James L. Adams of Dover, were re-elected. The new board of directors includes besides Mrs. Grinnell, Miss Alice Milder of Portsmouth, Mrs. F. U. Landman of Wolfeboro, W. C. Adams of Keene, Mrs. Mary Bennett of Keene and Miss Fannie Chapman of Portsmouth.

They say that the necessity for additional foreign outlets for the surplus of manufactures is becoming acute, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout New England and the manufacturing districts of the entire country. New England feels this need almost more than any other section because it is so highly developed industrially. The convention is expected to give a big impetus to the movement. Capacities of mills and factories were unduly increased during the war period and now the domestic market cannot, it is claimed, take care of the output unless it has an enlarged overseas trade to use the surplus.

As Massachusetts ranks fifth in industrial output and leads in diversity of manufacturers, it naturally is said to be more concerned with foreign trade than any other state except the four leaders.

STATE'S NEED OF NEW OUTLETS FOR SURPLUS GOODS STRESSED

Problem to Be Studied at National Foreign Trade Council in Boston June 4-6—Situation Held Acute

Eleven thousand industrial establishments in Massachusetts are turning out annually manufactured goods valued at approximately \$4,000,000,000, but only \$100,000,000 worth of these products were exported the past year. Only 1625 concerns were engaged in exporting. They are employed in the industrial establishments of this State of more than 700,000 men and women, whose yearly salaries and wages total \$700,000,000. The capital invested in the 11,000 plants amounts to \$3,000,000.

Officers of the National Foreign Trade Council, which is to hold its eleventh national foreign trade convention in Boston on June 4, 5, and 6, point to these facts as an argument for the extension of overseas trade, saying there is ample opportunity for a State like Massachusetts, where industrial development has reached an unusually high stage.

Surplus Needs Outlet

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One of the important questions to be discussed at the convention will be the effect of raw and semi-finished materials on the industries of Massachusetts and the country. The Foreign Trade Council also is concerned with the situation in which many New England mills just now find themselves because of the "dumping" of certain finished goods in this country by manufacturers from abroad. This is resulting in a cove to have Congress act by invoking the aid of tariff provisions.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with the council and the chambers generally throughout New England and with the New England committee, headed by Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, its active chairman.

ENGINEERS' BANK IN BOSTON OPENS

Institution's Headquarters Are at 60 Devonshire Street

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, personally welcomed visitors and depositors at the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' National Bank today, when the new bank of the Labor organization opened at 60 Devonshire Street, formerly the quarters of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company. Officers of other Boston banks, as well as locomotive engineers, other union workers and business men, were among the hundreds who inspected the new quarters, bedecked with flowers in honor of the occasion, during the day. Boston's new Labor bank is the ninth to be established by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who have headquarters and their largest bank in Cleveland.

Organized for handling the resources of the brotherhood and its affiliated activities throughout the United States and Canada, and to stimulate thrift among its members, the new bank in Boston, like the others in the chain, will do a commercial, savings and foreign exchange business, and maintain safety deposit vaults for customers.

Delegates at the London meeting pledged themselves: "To prevent a next war, tolerate no suggestions of a next war. We must face a next war as a treason to our children to those we have lost, to our country. To understand the characteristics of all countries will prevent misunderstanding. It is, therefore, of importance to study other languages, to visit other countries, to study other countries." A definite propaganda in favor of this program of international education has already been begun, according to Mrs. Jensen.

At the foundation of all the discussions at the London Conference was a recognition that kindness and love must be made to supplant selfishness and hate. The doctrine of love was invoked at the beginning and the end of every address, and we came to see that it was peculiarly the task of women to make this gospel international. The place to begin is in the home. After the home comes the school, and step by step we have been taking steps toward international exchange of teachers, modification of textbooks to minimize the glorification of war and to exalt the achievements of peace and an emphasis upon international understanding and good will.

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PARTY CENSURES BONUS BILL VOTERS

Vermont Senator and Representative Taken to Task for Action on President's Veto

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 24—Porter S. Dale, United States Senator from Vermont, and Ernest W. Gibson, Representative, were censured by the Republican State Convention yesterday when the resolution introduced by Howard C. Rice of Brattleboro, expressing "absolute and unqualified disagreement" of the delegates with their action in voting for the bonus bill over the veto of President Coolidge was adopted. Eleven delegates voted to President Coolidge were elected by the convention.

In a signed statement after the convention Congressman Gibson said:

I am censured by a majority of the delegates at the Republican state convention for not supporting President Coolidge's veto of the adjusted compensation act. I did after election just what I promised the voters. My promise was made before the President's attitude on the measure was known. As to the fairness of my action I appeal to the matured judgment of the people.

The delegates chosen are: Former Governors W. W. Stickney and P. W. Clement; Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, Millard F. Barnes of Chittenden, T. F. O'Rourke of Derby, Roy T. Patrick of Burlington, H. G. Root of Bennington, Elmer A. Darling of East Burke, Mrs. E. C. Smith of St. Albans, Mrs. Blanche Brown Bryant of Springfield, and the chairman of the state committee, Col. John Piddock.

A telegram from President Coolidge was received last night by the secretary of the Republican State Committee which read:

Please extend to the Republicans of

Northampton, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Operation of the street rail line in this city and Haddam was resumed yesterday. Cars will run every hour and a half for the present. L. D. Williams, manager of the Northampton Street Railway Company, is operating the line under a board of three trustees chosen by a Chamber of Commerce committee.

DARTMOUTH '64 IS AFTER TROPHY

Class Hopes to Win It for Third Time This Year

HANOVER, N. H., May 24. (Special)

—The Class of 1864 of Dartmouth College will make an effort to win this June for the third time the annual trophy awarded to that class which has present at the Commencement Reunion the largest proportion of its living graduates. The cup has been in competition since 1910 and the record for attendance was made in 1914 when the Class of 1864 returned with a percentage of 90.9. Five years later, in 1919, the class won the cup again although with a lower percentage. This will be the sixtieth reunion of the class.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES CRITICIZE WET TALK OF COLUMBIA HEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

Joint meeting of the Missouri and Kansas state bankers' associations here. His statement on his prohibition stand preceded his address on "Some Causes of the Present Discontent" in which the subject of prohibition was not included.

The university president cited his efforts for "temperance" and against the saloon, but declared that at no time had he associated himself with the prohibition movement because he believed it, "wrong in principle, unsound in morals, and likely to be ineffective as a public policy." He was opposed, also, to light wines and beer, he said.

His prediction that the Eighteenth Amendment would be repealed within five years was on condition that the people "understand" it, but he expressed the "fear" the people would not understand it and its real results "this soon." He added:

"The issue has nothing whatever to do with the wet and dry debate. It has to do with preservation of the American form of government, with hypocrisy and cowardice in public life, with the alarming spread of lawlessness in every direction and through all classes of society with the existence of a nation-wide and highly profitable traffic in alcoholic liquor that is illegal, illicit, unlicensed and untaxed."

As to questions of laws against thieving and other crimes which still go on, in spite of the laws, there is no possible parallel between a law dealing with the intelligence and consciousness of civilised men have regarded as criminal since the beginning of time and a law which makes a crime out of those differences of opinion in personal conduct which always existed and always will exist.

To attempt to enforce an unenforceable law is simply to contribute to the spirit of lawlessness and to defeat the very ends which the particular law itself had in view. To nullify a law about which a great difference of opinion has arisen is worse yet, for reasons I have stated. The only logical course is to repeal the sumptuary law which public opinion does not adequately support and make a fresh start on a new road that will accomplish the end desired.

Dr. Butler did not point out this "new road." He did, however, emphasize the value of teaching against "intemperance" by parents, churches and schools, and cited the existence of practically complete prohibition in certain communities where public sentiment had been educated against use of liquor. He offered no ready system of legal control of liquor traffic, but cited the Quebec system and said he was going to Quebec soon to study first hand its reported effective operation.

Supreme Court Judge of South "Dumbfounded" at Butler Talk

RALEIGH, N. C., May 24 (Special) — Utterances of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, attacking and demanding the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, find little or no sympathetic response in North Carolina. Josephus Daniels, ex-Secretary of the Navy, declared without hesitation to the representatives of The Christian Science Monitor that: "It is as impossible to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment as to restore human slavery." Dr. Charles W. Elliott's statement, he continued, "gives the solar plexus to Dr. Butler's declarations."

Dr. Butler is either deceived himself, or is raising false hopes in the hearts of those who would like to see the Prohibition Amendment repealed. Instead of joining the ranks of those who say at the law he would help secure respect for law if he would expend one-half as much effort helping toward enforcement as he is expending in lending aid and comfort to those who disregard the laws of the country.

Governor Cameron Morrison declared, "They can scoff at prohibition all they want to, but it's here to stay and must be enforced."

"Believing in law and order and in orderly government," declared Judge Heriot Clarkson, associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, "and the Eighteenth Amendment having been passed in accordance with law, I am dumbfounded at the expressions of Dr. Murray Butler. The Constitution of the United States is the golden cord that binds this Nation together, and the attack he is sounding in nullification should be condemned by lovers of law and order all over this Nation."

BRITISH ALCOHOL BILL SHOWS GREAT REDUCTION IN 1923

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 11—The figures of Britain's consumption of alcoholic liquor for 1923 have been issued by the United Kingdom Alliance. During the year a reduction was made in the price of beer which stopped the decline in consumption and increased the demand. The expenditure on liquor

shows a decrease of 7 per cent, and an increase measured in terms of absolute alcohol of 3 per cent compared with 1922. There was a decline of 400,000 barrels of beer in the first half of the year and an increase of 1,100,000 in the second half.

Britain's drink bill in 1923 was about £307,500,000 as against £230,000,000 in 1922. Alcohol shows a reduction of 6 1/2 per cent, beer an increase of 3 per cent, wine an increase of 7 1/2 per cent. The taxation collected from the sale of alcoholic liquor amounted to £136,200,000.

It is interesting to note that exports of alcohol to the United States of America and her neighbors totaled 2,061,000 gallons. The "neighbors" include Canada, the West Indies, Bermuda and Bahamas, China, Japan, Mexico, Cuba and Hayti and the Philippines. Compared with 1922, exports to the West Indies group have risen from 93,000 gallons to 816,000 in 1923. Canada's imports have fallen from 1,311,000 gallons in 1922 to 821,000 in 1923. But assuming that the whole of 2,000,000 odd gallons were smuggled into America, which is absurd, as

TWILIGHT TALES

Adventures of Beau St. Bernard (the Dog), Shy Squirrel, and Cutey-Kit (the Little Cat)

II

DO YOU remember that in the last story the gray and silver airplane had just disappeared into the golden distance, en route for the Grand Canyon of Arizona? Well, the journey was most interesting; at one point Cutey-Kit insisted that they were coming to the sea; surely, there it was before them, miles and miles in the desert: swathes of gold and crimson, of purple and of blue, make the desert glorious to behold.

"To think," said Cutey-Kit, "that all this lovely time is just because I was clever enough to wake up first and to say 'Bonjour Philippines'!"

Beau St. Bernard had been rather quiet for some time, but at this remark he murmured, "Modesty, thy name is Cutey-Kit," and Shy Squirrel quite agreed with him (for once). As for Cutey-Kit she didn't understand what they were talking about, and having had no dinner because she was so full of "mirages," she was as empty as a can of "Sweet Cream from Contented Cows" that her attention was taken up entirely.

So they spent that night in the silent desert, under the brilliant stars, among the weird shapes of the cactus trees, and were lulled to rest by the sweet winds blowing all around them.

full of information that she didn't want any dinner.

I suppose that some of you may be thinking that the desert is a place all gray and brown? But not at all! Never do you see such colors anywhere as in the desert: swathes of gold and crimson, of purple and of blue, make the desert glorious to behold.

"To think," said Cutey-Kit, "that all this lovely time is just because I was clever enough to wake up first and to say 'Bonjour Philippines'!"

During his fight to have the ship and water transportation commission appointed, Governor Morrison received numerous letters from business men as far east as New England urging him to prosecute his claims in order to open up larger trade with the south through North Carolina ports. A number of these letters came from Boston business men.

"Without exception," says the commission, "state-owned terminals have been self-supporting in every state where they have been built. Such terminals have been not only self-supporting, but have paid off their bonded indebtedness and have effected a reduction in freight rates to the interior of the states that built them."

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WEALTH AND LABOR DRAFTS DEMANDED BY THE METHODISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ballot of the General Conference. The announcement was made late last night, after seven ballots had been successively counted yesterday and no candidate had received the requisite two-thirds. Following the withdrawal of Dr. R. J. Wade, Dr. Ralph A. Ward and Dr. John Thompson, the final ballot gave 561 votes to Dr. Brown, 59 over the required 502.

Dr. Brown was something of a dark horse, having polled only 49 votes in the first ballot, and 78 in the second. Many were anxious to elect a bishop from the pastorate. Dr. Brown has been a most successful pastor in churches of every type, but more particularly in college centers, and thoroughly filled this qualification.

A long deadlock took place between Dr. Ralph A. Ward, secretary of the Eastern Asia division of the Board of Foreign Missions, and Dr. R. J. Wade, conference secretary, and secretary of the Committee on Conservation and Advance, which is the general promotion agency of the church. When it was discovered by the delegates that Bishop-elect Gross and Dr. Wade were both from the North Indiana Conference, there was a reaction, and Dr. Wade's vote fell.

When Dr. Ward withdrew he stated that he had remained in the race because of his stand for an indigenous church in China, and he considered the election a test of an idea rather than of a personality. Dr. Thompson of Chicago withdrew when the vote for Bishop-elect Brown began climbing up. He said that he had allowed his name to be used because he felt that a pastor should be elected. "I have a large enough field of usefulness," he said. "No happier man is here than the one who now withdraws."

The fourteenth ballot elected Dr. Brown. He was escorted to the platform by Bishop William Burt of Buffalo Area, in whose episcopal residence Dr. Brown has been serving for many years, and Bishop Joseph F. Berry, senior bishop, and formerly resident bishop of Buffalo.

List of Bishops

The complete list of the five bishops elected to fill the vacancies is as follows:

Dr. George A. Miller, superintendent of the Panama Mission. Formerly C. H. H. Miller.

Dr. Titus Lowe, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions since 1922. Previously pastor in Iowa and Nebraska, and for several years pastor in India.

Dr. George R. Gross, president of DePauw past 12 years, previously New England and later Baltimore pastor.

Dr. Brenton T. Badley, born in India, formerly professor in Lucknow University, at present editor of the Indian Witness.

Dr. Wallace E. Brown, pastor of University Church, Syracuse, N. Y. Member of Central New York Conference, and successful pastor.

The service of consecration to the office of bishop will take place at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at the Municipal Auditorium.

Ministers' children are to gather for a dinner at the Bridgewater Hotel on Monday evening. Bishop Charles B. Mitchell of St. Paul will be the toastmaster, and Bishops Edwin H. Hughes of Boston and John W. Hamilton of Washington, D. C., will be the speakers.

Out of 40 bishops 11 are sons of Methodist ministers: Joseph F. Berry, John L. Nuelson, Edwin H. Hughes, Francis J. McConnell, Frederick D. Leete, Adina W. Leonard, Charles B. Mitchell, Charles H. Locke, Frederick T. Keeney, Charles L. Mead and John W. Hamilton.

Over 60 members of the General Conference are children of ministers. Among them are such leaders as Morton S. Rice, George Elliott, John R. Edwards, J. M. McLean, Wallace MacMullen, William H. Van Benschoten, Charles A. Pollock, James M. M. Gray.

HIGH SCHOOL TYPISTS IN CONTEST FOR CUP

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24 (Special)—A typewriting contest with 62 participants featured the fourth annual meeting of the Connecticut Valley Commercial Teachers' Association at the high school today. A large silver cup will be presented to the high school entering the winning contestant. Medals are also given for individual excellence. The awards will be made at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Proceeds of the contest were talks on "Planting the C. V. C. T. A. Seed" by Walter E. Fairman of Amherst (Mass.) High School, and "The why of typewriting contests," by J. N. Kimball.

Latest Miss Stella A. Carter of New York spoke on "Management," M. M. Mumford of Bryn Mawr Institute, Springfield, spoke on "Problems of the Commercial Teacher," and Carlos R. Ellis, principal of the High School of Commerce, Springfield, on "The Job of Being a Teacher."

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB MAKES ANNUAL TRIP

About 50 members of the Brookline Bird Club made their annual trip down the Ipswich River in canoes this afternoon under the leadership of Richard B. Harding, vice-president of the club. Embarking in their canoes at Middleton, where they had gone by train, they spent a considerable part of the afternoon in exploring the marsh land and wooded banks of the river for the numerous species of birds found in that locality.

Over the week-end the club will be the guests of the Essex County Ornithological Club at its camp at Otter Bank, where, following their search of birds at this season arrayed in their finest plumage, they will enjoy the warmth of a camp fireside and tell of their adventures and discoveries.

LINEN ASSOCIATION ELECTION
Latimer H. Long of Louisville, Ky., was elected president of the Linen Supply Association of America, at the closing session of its annual convention in Horticultural Hall yesterday. Other elected were: Vice-President Louis Paup of Boston for the eastern district; Charles H. Chidsey, Sr., Detroit, of the central district, and Clarence Crosby, Memphis, Tenn., of the western district.

Bishops-elect Named by the Methodist General Conference



From Left to Right: Dr. George A. Miller, Dr. George R. Gross, Dr. Titus Lowe and Dr. Brenton T. Badley

Methodist Conference Program for Sunday

Municipal Auditorium
3 p.m.—Consecration of newly-elected bishops.

8 p.m.—Evangelistic Service, Bishop Charles Wesley Burns, presiding; Bishop George R. Gross, Bishop James H. Birney; preacher, the Rev. Merton S. Rice, pastor Metropolitan Church, Detroit, Mich.; hymn service conducted by Rev. Earl E. Harper, choir of 200 Methodist preachers.

Preaching Appointments

Bishop William F. Anderson, Second Baptist, Holyoke, a. m.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Chicope Falls, a. m.

Bishop John W. Hamilton, St. James M. E., Springfield, a. m.

Bishop Ernest L. Johnson, Munson M. E. Church, p. m.

Bishop Frederick T. Keeney, North Congregational, Springfield, a. m.

Bishop George T. Locke, Westfield M. E. Church, a. m.

Bishop Adna W. Leonard, First Congregational, Springfield, a. m.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Bristol M. E. Church, a. m.; Westfield M. E., p. m.

Bishop Charles L. Mead, Asbury First, E. a. m.; First M. E., Meriden, p. m.

Bishop John L. Nuelson, Middletown, p. m.

Bishop William F. Oldham, Westfield First Congregational Church, a. m.

Bishop Ernest G. Richardson, Haverhill, a. m.

Bishop Isaiah B. Scott, Franklin, a. m.

Bishop William O. Shepard, South Hadley Falls, a. m.

Bishop H. Webster Smith, First Baptist Springfield, a. m.

Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, Holyoke, a. m.

Bishop William F. Oldham, Westfield First Congregational Church, a. m.

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**POSTAL PAY COSTS
ESTIMATES DIFFER**

Head of Post Office Clerks As-serts \$12,000,000 of Sum Named Is Unexplained
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate will vote on the postal employees' pay bill not later than 1 o'clock next Tuesday, according to a unanimous consent agreement obtained yesterday by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey.

The parliamentary situation in the House is not as clear with reference to the legislation for the adjustment of the salaries of postal workers as it is in the Senate, and those urging action concede that the vote there cannot now take place until after the Senate vote. The probabilities are the entire day today will be occupied with the consideration of amendments to the McNary-Haugen bill.

On Monday the District of Columbia appropriation bill will have the right of way. On Tuesday the House will be occupied with the legislative appropriation bill and Wednesday is calendar day. While it looks as though the earliest day for the consideration of the bill might be Thursday, proponents hope that time may be given to it on Tuesday or even late Monday.

Comment is made in a bulletin just issued by the United States National Association of Post Office Clerks, touching upon the difference in the cost of the bill introduced by Calvin D. Paige (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, as given in the report of Mr. Paige, and that of the Post Office Department, as given to C. William Ramseyer (R.), Representative from Iowa, and incorporated in his report. Mr. Paige gave the cost as \$24,000,000, and \$26,000,000, while Mr. Ramseyer gave it as \$30,000,000. The Bulletin states in part:

The greater portion of this difference appears to be charged to the proposed increase in the cost of postal work. The association believes that this estimate is excessive and in actual practice the time differential would not add one additional penny to the cost of operating the service. We do not believe, therefore, that the committee's report has any material effect upon Congress in its consideration of our legislation.

In explaining this statement, C. P. Franciscus, president of the association, said that of the difference of about \$16,000,000 between the two estimates, \$12,000,000 was unexplained. There was no place it could be charged, he claimed, except in the night differentials.

**MOTOR TAXATION
UNIFORMITY SOUGHT**

Speakers at World Congress at Detroit Desire Agreement on

Amounts and Rules

DETROIT, Mich., May 24 (Special)—The progress of the United States toward standardization of motor car taxation and regulation was sketched for the benefit of delegates from other countries at this morning's session of the First Motor Transport Congress, by H. H. Rice, president of the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

Since the first regulatory act was passed by any state, 30 years ago, a diversity of laws has sprung up in the 48 states, necessitating in the present development of interstate driving, Mr. Rice said, a concerted effort toward uniformity. A tax on a five-ton truck now ranges from \$40 in one state to \$300 in another, he pointed out.

Restricting Tax Agencies

Mr. Rice expressed the belief that the State should be the sole taxing agency, excluding federal, county and municipal governments from the field. There should be but one form of special taxation for the motor. He held the amount of special taxation should not exceed the sum necessary for administration of the state motor vehicle department and maintenance of the State's improved highways.

Uniformity of driving rules throughout the United States is highly desirable, Mr. Rice said. The present tendency in cities is to increase speed limits, under proper safeguards against recklessness, in order to speed traffic on its way. Weight restrictions of 14 tons for any single four-wheel vehicle (12,600 kilograms), with an added permissible weight of 22,400 vehicle (12,600 kilograms), with an added axle of semitrailer or trailer were advocated.

Driving Requirement Agreement

Mr. Rice summarized the driving requirements which the automotive industry is working to make prevail uniformly throughout the country. Legislation against "jay-walking" was included in the list.

America's experience is at the disposal of the world, Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the board of directors, Hudson Motor Car Company, told the delegates at the conclusion of yesterday's session, which included an all-afternoon tour of Wayne County's improved highways. He said:

The working out of mutual problems develops a bond of sympathy between nationalities striving to reach a common goal. We in America are at all times ready to render every possible assistance in meeting these problems. Where our experience can advance the cause of transportation in other countries we want to make it available.

Methods of concrete highway construction initiated in Wayne County were explained to the visitors on the afternoon tour by Edward N. Hines, chairman of the county road commissioners. Several of the delegates from abroad had had correspondence in the past with Mr. Hines, who has done much to disseminate information on Wayne's success with various types of road. He explained that the county, which built the world's first mile of concrete highway, in 1908 and 1909, was now carrying out a development which called for 204-foot main arteries, wide, strong bridges, covered ditches, signal posts and lights, shade trees, comfort stations and pedestrian paths.

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Sizes 36 to 46. There are also choice models in the various groups in sizes 40½ to 48½

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Extra Sizes

All the above styles may be purchased in sizes 46 to 50, in Shirred hip effect only.

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(Second Floor)

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(Third Floor)

SPAIN STIMULATES BUILDING OF HOMES

Housing Shortage Has Long Been
Regarded by Government as
Grave Problem

MADRID, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—In common with most European countries Spain is having its housing problem—a problem which owes its existence largely to the economic crisis caused by the Great War. In the whole of the country building has been far behind the demands made by an increasing town population. In Madrid, for instance, the population has increased some 40 per cent in 20 years. Statistics show a need for some 20,000 dwellings in the city, and the requirements of the country have been put as high as 400,000, although this figure is probably extreme. In facing this demand, builders are met with an increase in wages, estimated to be 2½ times pre-war rates, and an increase in the cost of materials of three to four times 1914 prices.

As early as 1911, the Spanish Government had made a law to encourage the construction of workmen's dwellings, but difficulties were great, and not more than 1,500 dwellings were built in 10 years. Since 1920 the Government has given special attention to what had by that time become a grave problem. Laws were passed, and in 1923 a national building conference was held in Madrid, in which all phases of the question were discussed in great detail. A section dealing with "cheap houses" was opened in the Institute of Social Reforms, an official organization which has gathered detailed information of housing difficulties, solutions, and legislation, not only in regard to Spain, but from every country in the civilized world. The example of England has had considerable influence on Spanish housing ideas, and attempts to introduce the garden city into Spain have been made.

Of recent legislation the most important act was passed in 1921. It was designed to encourage the building of workmen's dwellings. It provides for Government loans, preferably to co-operative building societies and trade unions, to a total of 100,000,000 pesetas (about £3,000,000). These loans take various forms, the most noteworthy being a loan with 30-year first mortgage security and 2 per cent to 3 per cent interest. Such loans do not exceed 55 per cent of the value of the estate or 70 per cent of the value of the finished building. Under this act the local authorities in districts where a housing shortage exists are required to submit within a year a housing scheme to be carried out in 20 years. To finance such schemes the authorities are allowed to borrow and establish a tax on developed land. The owners of premises condemned as "unhealthy" are liable to be required to improve or demolish them.

The difficulties of applying the act have been considerable, particularly as the Treasury has not been able to afford anything like the promised 100,000,000 pesetas. Then in the poor districts the people live in miserable huts, sheds, and unsanitary buildings which might undoubtedly be demolished. Finally there is always a slackness in the application of Spanish legislation. Such houses have been built under the act in Madrid, for instance, are to be found almost entirely in the outskirts of the city. Land is dear.

The type of dwelling usually built has four or five rooms and is quite pleasing, although not having the charm of many English garden-city houses. Every year the exterior of Madrid is increasingly devoted to business, and the city is consequently rapidly extending its borders, a condition which is stimulated by extensions of the underground railways, and of the tramways.

The Spanish Dictator has recently asked the Institute of Social Reforms to draw up schemes for the construction of "middle class houses" and garden cities.

LIVERPOOL ROADS TO BE CLASSIFIED

Heavy Traffic May Be Sent by
Specified Routes

LIVERPOOL, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Additional powers may be sought from Parliament by the Liverpool municipal authorities in order to deal with a new aspect of the transport problem brought about by the enormous increase in recent years in the volume of heavy lorry-borne traffic using the roads of the city. C. S. Jones has written to the Liverpool Health Committee on the subject and the matter has been referred to the parliamentary committee with a view to wider powers being obtained to deal with his objection to the best shopping street in the city being used by heavy commercial vehicles.

Probably more than in any other British city heavy traffic between the docks and warehouses, and between both and outside towns, has grown to great proportions in volume as well as in the size and weight of vehicle

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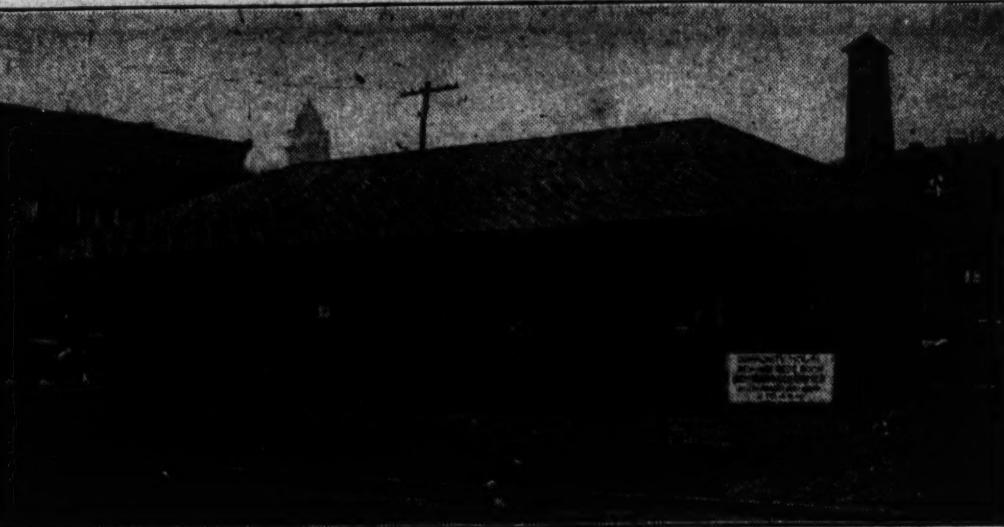
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Community House for Women and Girls at Ashland, Ky.



The Women of Ashland Obtained Permission to Use This Farm Market Building and Have Made Attractive Headquarters Out of a Dilapidated Structure

KENTUCKY WOMEN OBTAIN BUILDING

Efforts at Ashland Transform Market Into Suitable Com- munity House

ASHLAND, Ky., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Ashland's market house, which became dilapidated after farmers stopped bringing in their produce, has been converted into a Community House. The city turned the building over to petitioning women. Scrubbed inside and out, repainted, lace curtains hung at the windows, and gas stoves, work tables and sewing machines installed, the Community House again has become useful. Household classes give demonstrations there, working girls use it as a lunch room and a place of meeting, and various women's gatherings are held therein.

When the Community House first was opened and Miss Anna Nicholson placed in charge as matron, young

women employed in offices and stores were invited to spend their noon hour there. The Community House provides relief from the office or store atmosphere, through games and literature.

It might be called a clearing house for all forms of women's and girl's activities. Women banded together in country districts come here when town and gather new ideas. They bring reports of their rural work, and Miss Elizabeth Roberts, chairman of the Community Association, who is constantly on hand, preserves these ideas and many times a problem that has baffled solution in an organization has been solved readily when brought up under common discussion.

A story-telling hour for small children of the kindergarten age may be started this summer. Women shoppers have found the Community House to be like a club, where they may drop in during the afternoon. Everyone is welcomed.

Miss Catherine Christian of the extension department of the University of Kentucky, a specialist on clothing, held several sewing and design classes in the Community House and started a movement which is bearing fruit in regular courses of instruction.

The Ruralist and His Problems

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. C. Castle, Miami, Fla.
A. C. Clegg, New York, N. Y.
Earl H. Will, Dayton, O.
Julia B. Will, Dayton, O.
Marianne Will, Dayton, O.
Edmund J. Dethart, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Draper, Indianapolis, Ind.
Howard B. Rose, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Alice M. Brooks, Covington, Ky.
Mrs. Anna A. Nichols, Nichols, Mich.
Mrs. J. B. Warrack, Seattle, Wash.
Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Prescott, Winchester, Mass.

F. D. Mercer, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Della M. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.
Mrs. C. N. Draper, Schenectady, N. Y.
F. B. Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.

Doris Draper, Schenectady, N. Y.
Helen C. Bender, Summit, N. J.
A. W. Hodges, Summit, N. J.
Walter O. Eitel, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Kingman, Los Angeles, Calif.

John C. Kingman, Cedar Falls, Ia.
Mrs. Majella D. Bude, Ravinia, Ill.
Howard H. Bude, Ravinia, Ill.
Mrs. Edna Smith and daughter, Swan Island, Me.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
London, May 24
The following called at The Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Orange, N. J.
Harvey Hyde, Ottawa, Can.
A. Williams, Victoria, Can.
W. King, Singapore.
Miss Hulshoff, Holland.

C. Vankleef, Holland.

W. N. Nordanstig, Sweden.

Miss Nordanstig, Sweden.

O. Baumgartner, Switzerland.

Mrs. Welti, Switzerland.

W. D. Doherty, Australia.

Mrs. Packen, Barbados.

M. Innes, Barbados.

S. Keighley Lyster, Nice.

H. Willeben, London.

Mrs. Humphrey, London.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Lymath.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. C. Se.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Beaconsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, Uxbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, Uxbridge.

B. Sleath, Nottingham.

A. Weller, Nottingham.

Mrs. C. C. C. C. Se.

Mrs. Smith, Llandrindodwells.

R. Green, Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallinwell, Bromdesbury.

H. Crompton, Croydon.

H. Maskell, Godalming.

Mrs. Corbould Ellis, Stevenage.

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ANGORA PROJECTS HAVE FREE SCOPE

Close of Assembly Session Leaves Turkish Executive Without Any Check

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—With the close of the present session of the Grand National Assembly there comes to an end the most important session that has yet been held in Turkey. In its opening days the Assembly was called upon to ratify the Treaty of Lausanne. A few weeks later the Cabinet crisis provoked by the failure of Fethi Bey as Prime Minister was cleverly utilized by Mustapha Kemal Pasha to procure the proclamation of the Turkish Republic and the election of himself as first President with very extensive powers. The fears created by the wide-reaching powers thus given to the President were enhanced by the setting up in December of the Tribunal of Independence which tried the most distinguished editors for treason because they had printed the Agha Khan's letter on the Caliphate before it had been received by the addressee, Ismet Pasha.

After this excitement there was a lull for a short time while Mustapha Kemal was recuperating from his fatigue down at Smyrna. But the weeks thus spent were not spent in idleness. At first came the summoning of all the army chiefs for the so-called "war game," which was no doubt played but which was only an incident in Kemal's plan to make sure of the support of the army in the far-reaching program which he had now evolved. The summoning of the leading journalists to Smyrna was the second move in the same game. Being then assured of the most influential people in the country, Kemal then launched a few days later his famous program of March 1, wherein he foreshadowed very clearly his desire for the abolition of the Caliphate, for the suppression of the old religious schools and for the merger in the unified system of the country of the old religious tribunals.

This program is now in course of accomplishment. The Caliph was hurried across the frontier with indecent haste, which not unnaturally annoyed many people, even those who were in favor of his being expelled. The other measures destined to insure the complete secularization of the Republic have been begun, and the new constitutional charter, drawn up with all the latest constitutional "gadgets" has also been passed and is now the law of the land.

And yet with all these achievements to its credit the Assembly has gone off on its vacation amid the grumbling rather than the benison of the population. How far this grumbling is general and how far it is confined to the press it is rather hard to say.

There has been much genuine and general annoyance at the deputies voting themselves a very substantial increase of their salaries and making this increase immediately operative; there has been also annoyance at the apparent intention of the deputies to make the new constitutional life of the Assembly now fixed at four years apply also to the existing House, although it was elected for a period of only two years; there is a feeling that the six months' vacation on which the deputies have now gone is inopportune at this moment when there are several very vital national questions, such as Moral, the school question, and the question of the payment of the debt coupons, still awaiting settlement. All these matters have, therefore, combined to make the average man wonder whether he is better off when the Assembly is in session, or not. If he has disliked many of the activities of the Assembly he has also been filled with much nervous apprehension as to what may possibly occur during the vacation.

It is notorious that the Cabinet, with its driving power of several enlightened men, would like to speed up many reforms, for which the country is not yet ripe, and there have been occasions when the Cabinet, or rather Ismet Pasha, has treated the Assembly with scant respect. On the other hand, the Assembly has also shown that it is very tenacious of its rights, and it has absolutely thwarted those who wished to give the President almost absolute powers on the lines of those enjoyed by the President of the United States. The right of dissolution has not been given to the President at all; his right of veto has been reduced within the narrowest limits; he has not obtained the unfettered choice of the commander-in-chief in time of war.

The struggle between the Assembly and the Executive has, therefore, ended so far in a fairly drawn game, and it will be very interesting to see whether the Executive, who according to western ideas is more enlightened and progressive than the rank and file of the Assembly, will venture or not to profit by the six months' later.

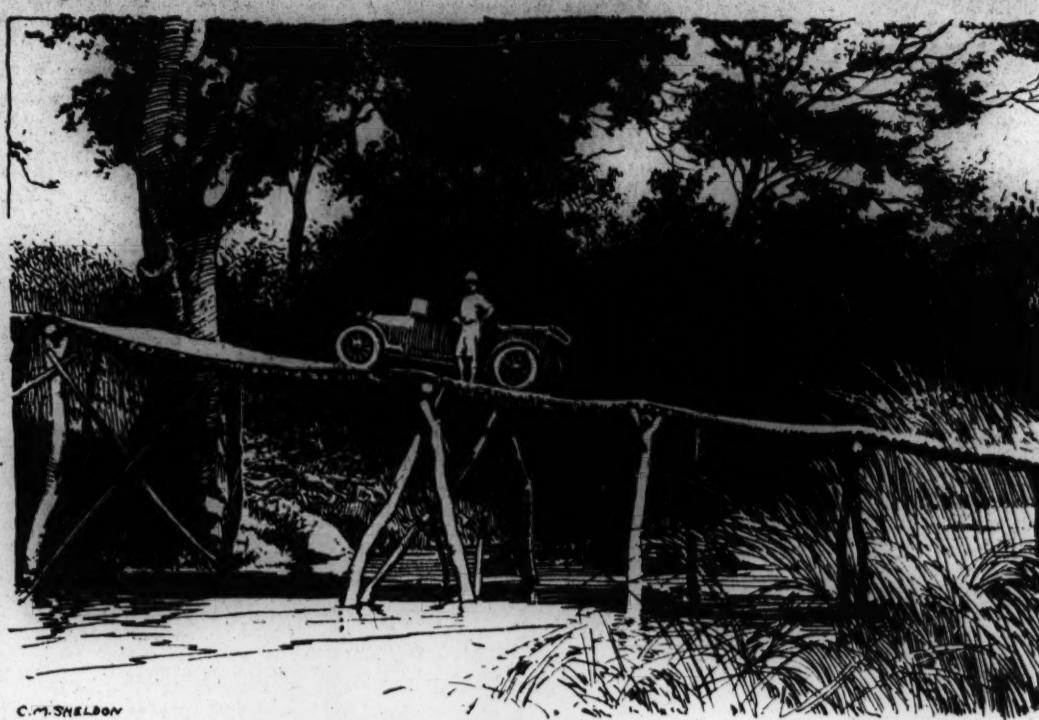
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MOTORIST DRIVES ACROSS AFRICA

Journey From Nairobi in Kenya to Mongalla in the Sudan Took 35 Running Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Stating that the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the Chicago Drainage Canal has changed the character of the problem of maintaining an adequate channel for ocean-going ships in the St. Lawrence below

SOUTHAMPTON HAS BIG FLOATING DOCK

Most Powerful One in Existence, It Could "Lift" and Dock the Leviathan in Four Hours

SOUTHAMPTON, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The great new floating dock, which the port authorities at Southampton have been awaiting for some months, now lies moored in its final resting place between the docks and the old town. Its huge gray hull dwarfs the surrounding storehouses, completely blotting out portions of the riverway.

Ideal weather, accompanied by favorable winds and tide, made it possible for the dock to be towed from the Tyne to Southampton Water in four days, less than half the time expected for the journey.

Built by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth at their new shipyard at Walker-on-Tyne, the dock was made in seven sections, the first of which was commenced in November, 1922.

In appearance it is like a sectional box, the walls of which are 50 feet high, plus another 20 feet 6 inches under the water, making a total structure 960 feet in length, including a platform of 51 feet at each end and the width over all is 170 feet, the exact clear width for docking purposes being 130 feet 8 inches. Its total weight is about 19,000 tons.

Provision has been made for an additional section to be added should longer liners be built.

The pumping machinery of the dock, which is of the latest type, consists of 14 large pump motors, one motor on each side of each section. For the five central sections these motors are 130 brake horse power, and for the remaining two sections are 95 brake horse power. They are all controlled by a press button from the valve house on the starboard side of the dock.

The dock is "flooded" by means of special inlet pipes provided with screw-down valves worked from the top deck. These pipes are also fitted with flap valves which, together with the direct lift compartment valves, are worked from the main valve house by means of the Westinghouse electric pneumatic valve control.

In the main valve house there is fitted a table, similar in shape to the dock, the sides of which are marked to represent the sections denoting the actual watertight compartments which the valves control. To each valve side is fitted an indicator, worked pneumatically, showing the depth of water in each section. In this way the dock is kept level in its "lift." The valve house is connected with all the motor houses by telephone.

In view of the immense weight to be "lifted" a continual base of timber runs from end to end of the structure, forming a center foundation, on the top of which are fitted cast steel wedges. The bilge blocks are of steel, capped with timber, and adjustable to suit the bilges of the vessel being docked.

To insure dead accuracy in centering the vessel in the dock, four electrically-driven shores are fitted on each side of the dock. These are 62 feet long, and are geared in opposite pairs, driven by one motor, so that the ship is centered automatically. There is also a counteracting device installed to insure that the vessel is centered before action "lifting."

The dock is capable of "lifting" out of the sea the largest vessel afloat, or even likely to be built.

C. BOWEN

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Torque Converter and 1-Cylinder Engine Make Possible £105 Car

Cheap Utility Machine Designed for Man Who Wants Cost and Trouble in Driving Reduced to Minimum

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—The Motor Jour-

nal publishes an account of the first chassis which has been built incorporating the Constantinesco torque converter. The first converter was merely attached to an existing chassis and engine, whereas it has been built for the purpose. It has been designed primarily for the man who wants a cheap utility car giving the minimum amount of trouble in driving and upkeep.

Mr. Constantinesco is aiming at producing a car that is as simple as possible with a maximum speed of 20-35 miles per hour, to be sold at 100 guineas.

Much experimenting still remains to be done to ascertain the most suitable size of engine and other points.

The chassis described will be

on view in the Palace of Engineering at the British Empire Exhibition.

produce two impulses per revolution, so that although the engine only gives one impulse per revolution, the torque delivered to the propeller is equal to that given by a four-cylinder engine. The conditions which obtain at times with a motorcycle or the engine pulling hard on full throttle, with slow crankshaft speed, cannot obtain here, as the torque converter will not allow the engine to pull slowly at full throttle.

Mr. Constantinesco is aiming at producing a car that is as simple as possible with a maximum speed of 20-35 miles per hour, to be sold at 100 guineas. Much experimenting still remains to be done to ascertain the most suitable size of engine and other points.

The chassis described will be

on view in the Palace of Engineering at the British Empire Exhibition.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHAPLAIN NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24—The War Department has announced the appointment of Stuart E. Johnson of Cleveland, O., as Christian Science chaplain in the official corps of the Army with the rank of first lieutenant.

Lieutenant Johnson is the fourth Christian Science chaplain to be appointed to the reserve corps. The others are William M. Bartlett, George R. Bonner and Don E. Gilman.

The only Christian Science chaplain still in active service is Lieut. Joel H. Benson, who recently was awarded by the Greek Government the decoration and diploma of the Croix de Chevalier de l'Ordre du Sauveur. The decoration was in recognition of Christian Science relief work among Greek refugees in Constantinople, which was directed by Lieutenant Benson.

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THE STORE FOR MEN

A Separate Store in a Separate Building

Washington Street at Summer

Jordan Marsh Company

Jordan Marsh Company

All charge purchases made Monday, May 26, to

Saturday, May 31, inclusive, will be entered

on the June bill rendered July 1.



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Complete Assortments!

Bright new straw sailor hats with varying widths of bands and in correct proportions to suit any taste—most of them hand blocked by the most skillful workmen of England, Italy and America. Excellent values at

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Leghorns at 5.00 to 15.00

Panamas at 5.00 to 35.00

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Mackinaws 4.00

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Princess Pat

Comfort is built into this stylish strap. It has a straight inside line, narrow-fitting heel, and a high-sided pattern that is supporting.

In Black Kid, \$8.50

Walk-Over Shops
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THE RADIO PAGE

WORLD UNDERSTANDING AIDED
BY GIANT RADIO PEACE GUNSHuge "Battery" Being Completed in New York Declared
Important Defense Against War

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 24—On the shore of Long Island, almost within the limits of New York City and with its electrical controls actually in the heart of the financial district, there is now being constructed the most powerful long range battery ever built by man. It is probably the greatest defense against war that has ever been devised.

Seven of the great "guns" of this battery are in active service today. They are sending out, at many times the speed of any known explosive, the most potent of all projectiles, the one and only element capable of rendering war impracticable—understanding.

Unlike any battery previously constructed, this one not only sends forth by day and by night, its rapid-fire bombardment of London, Paris and other strategic points in widely separated parts of the globe, but it also receives its return fire. And what it receives is just as useful as what it sends in increasing its efficient service to humanity.

From New York the Radio Corporation of America is constantly flashing to central stations in Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Italy, Poland—and beginning next week—to Holland, and is also receiving from them information, news, ideas that are steadily weaving a shining fabric of mutual understanding.

Only yesterday, in one of New York's public schools, a meeting of American Boy Scouts sent by radio, from the school platform, a message to Baden-Powell, England's Boy Scout Master, and in 12 minutes received and heard

from the same platform his answer. Naturally an International Boy Scouts order is predicted and so another shot for world unity has landed and done its work.

The radio's instantaneous touch makes the man in Warsaw understand that his fellow man in the United States, Japan or Australia entertains the same hopes, plans and ideals, has much the same fundamental rightness that he himself possesses. Propaganda cannot hinder or stop the invisible influence of this radio-activity.

There is an arrangement by which one may get, at what is known as urgent rate, a special one-minute service to exchanges in all the great centers of Europe. The radio impulse leaps the 3000 miles in a tiny fraction of a second! If that isn't a practical annihilation of time, what is it?

And as for space—today radio circles the globe. Only by radio could Major Martin have reported from the barren coast of Alaska to Washington, sending the welcome news of his escape after the destruction of his plane. Only by radio can the United States Government keep in touch with the other aviators in their round-the-world flight.

The accompanying pictures show some of the operators in the New York Exchange at 64 Broad Street. The sending of a message is by means of a tape punctured by the operator's type-writer-like machine. This tape may be run through the actual sending instrument at the rate of 120 words a minute. Messages are received at the same tremendous speed also, but recorded on the tape, they may be transcribed at a more humanly readable rate.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR SATURDAY, MAY 31

One of the most impressive efforts to bring home to the consciousness of the American public the necessity of ridding war of profit to insure peace, will be made on this date when The Christian Science Monitor Peace Plan is radiocast from Station KYW in Chicago to an audience estimated at 6,000,000.

Radio has brought understanding, and with it a larger sense of the smallness of the world. The Monitor Peace Plan has been spread far and wide by the press, more than 650,000 copies of this newspaper alone, containing the plan, having been sent out. And now as a fitting climax to this campaign to present a just plan to the people of the United States comes this radiocast to 6,000,000, perhaps many more, for this station has been heard thousands of miles in all directions. There are no limitations to the actual number who will be reached this evening.

The conscription of Capital and Labor, as well as of the young men of the country, surely is only just. Calling upon the youth of the Nation to serve in the trenches at \$30 a month while others wax rich at home with inflated war wages will be an impossibility when this plan is consummated, as it promises to be in the not-too-far future. The democracy talked about during the last war will be a reality in any future emergencies, and this very democracy, this realization that where one goes all must go, will make such an emergency almost an impossibility.

Program Features

FOR SATURDAY, MAY 31
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
PWX, Cuban Telephone Company, Havana, Cuba (500 Meters)

8:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Concert. Cast of artists: Flute, Mr. Alfredo Brito; violin, Mr. Juan Quevedo; clarinet, Mr. Antonio Perez; gourd, Mr. Remigio Delgado, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Antonio Mata Roldan.

CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Canada (450 Meters)
6 p. m.—Children's stories in French and English.

6:30 p. m.—Orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

CKCH, The Canadian National Railways, Ottawa, Canada (450 Meters)
3 p. m.—Concert.

WPO, American Telephone & Tel. Company, New York City (450 Meters)
3 p. m.—Orchestra: Augusta Zarbin, dramatic soprano.

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music: Joshua B. Free, baritone; Genevieve Michael, soprano; Anna D'Amato, pianist; and Anita Fontaine, pianist; William Friedman, pianist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WZB, Broadcast Central, New York City (450 Meters)
6 p. m.—"Uncle Wiggley Stories."

6:15 p. m.—Mary Gleason, recitations.
6:30 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Hotel St. Francis Orchestra.

7:30 p. m.—Elizabeth Kiddie, contralto, accompanied by Keith McLeod.

8 p. m.—Cradle songs, and piano.

8:30 p. m.—Club Lido Venice Orchestra, and Anita Fontaine, pianist; William Friedman, pianist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WOB, L. B. Berger, Newark, N. J. (450 Meters)
2 p. m.—Sacred Music.

6:15 p. m.—Colonial Syncopators of Brooklyn, N. Y. (450 Meters)
9:45 p. m.—Program of Spanish and operatic numbers by Paquita Cortes, contralto, and Dolores Diaz, pianist.

WOB, L. B. Berger, Newark, N. J. (450 Meters)
2 p. m.—"Morro, operatic tenor."

6:15 p. m.—Classic program.

9:45 p. m.—Colonial Syncopators of Brooklyn, N. Y. (450 Meters)
9:45 p. m.—Program of Spanish and operatic numbers by Paquita Cortes, contralto, and Dolores Diaz, pianist.

WOB, L. B. Berger, Newark, N. J. (450 Meters)
2 p. m.—Concert. Cast of the Cameo Trio under the direction of Harry Link.

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music.

6 p. m.—"Uncle Wip's Kiddie Klub."

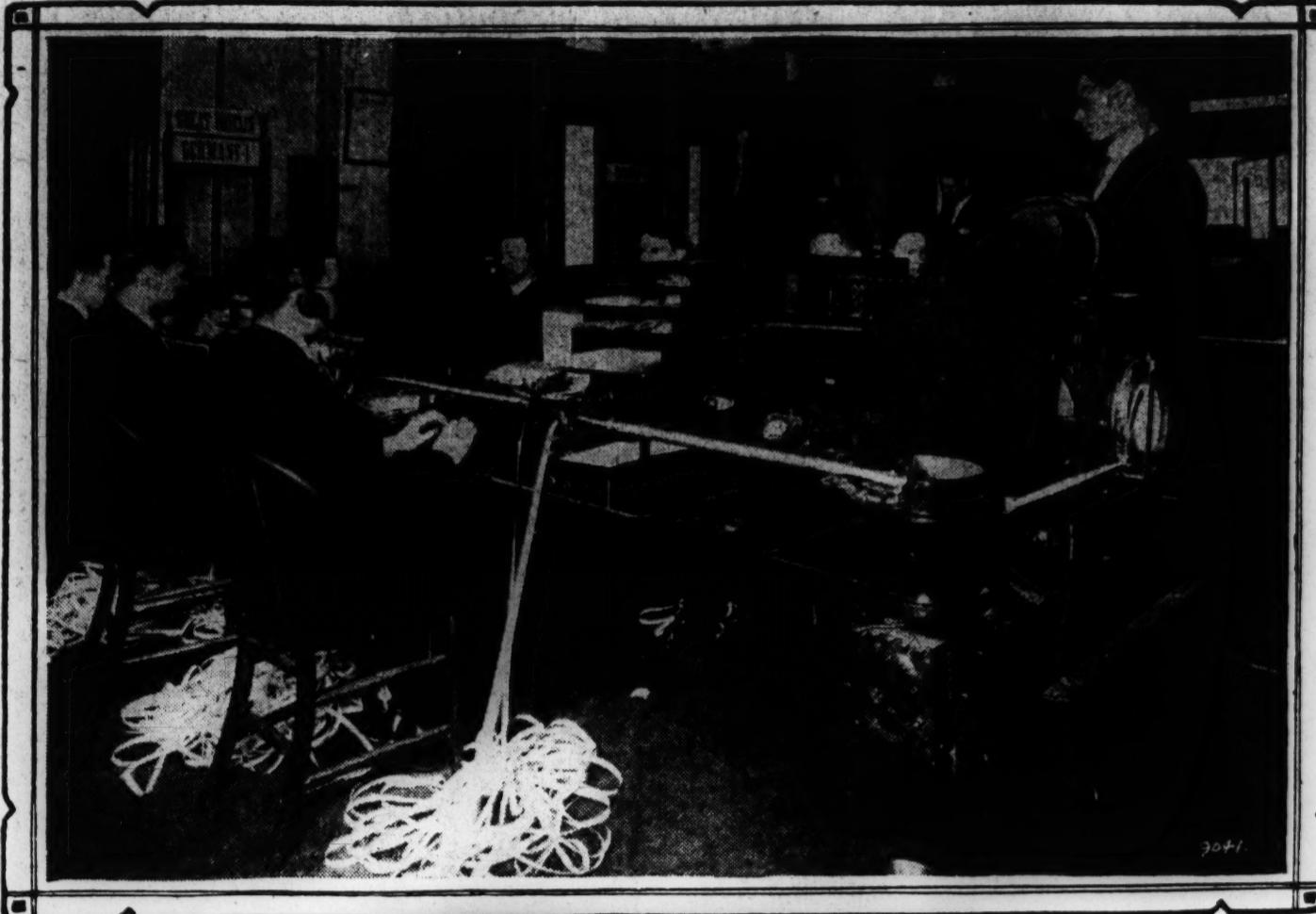
7 p. m.—"30 Minutes Around the World with Eddie and Paulette."

7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Schumann Trio composed of Auguste Biesman Withrow, soprano; Anna Gordon, violinist; Hilda Biesman, piano.

8 p. m.—Program by the Freight Claim Department, Glee Club of the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

10 p. m.—Music by Ted Weems and his orchestra.

Radio "Guns" in R. C. A. Station Keep Up Rapid-Fire Bombardment



Upper Picture is the Receiving Department of the Radio Corporation of America's Station at 64 Broad Street, New York. Below is the Sending Department From Which Messages Are Being Flashed Day and Night to England, France, Germany, Norway, Italy, Poland, and Next Week to Holland.

Radio Fan in Samoa Gets U. S. Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—A world's record in consistent long distance reception was made when Quincy F. Roberts, American Vice-Consul, stationed at Apia, Samoa, 7300 miles from New York City heard WEAF's program from 7:18 p. m. to 7:50 p. m. on Friday evening, March 14, which was from 1:48 to 2:20 a. m. New York time. The report has just been verified by this station. Paul Whitman's special program was being radiocast on this occasion.

This is the first time that an uninterrupted program has been received from such distance over land and water. The equipment used by Mr. Roberts consisted of a single circuit regenerative receiver with two stages of audio frequency amplification. His antenna is a single inverted L, 80 feet high and 150 feet long.

The post office has built special receiving antennae more powerful and free from atmospherics than the old systems, and during last winter when conditions were favorable a speech was occasionally distributed during the daytime over the land lines to subscribers both in London and in the country. When the new stations are ready it is hoped that two-way conversations may be carried on during favorable atmospheric conditions.

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Exclusive!

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Forbes & Wallace
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The famous comfort shoe can now be secured in models appropriate for any dress or sports occasion.

Oxfords and pumps are developed in patent leather, gray and ari-

dale ogee and in black or brown kid.

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A. W. Andrews, 692 Main St.; The Bancroft Hotel, Franklin St.; The Brown Supply Co., 111 Main St.; F. J. Clegg, 383 Main St.; F. P. Harding, 334B Main St.; The Jones Supply Co., 996 Main St.; Jones-Manix Co., 501 Main St.; Chas. P. Sandoval, 818 Main St.; E. F. Stowe, 624½ Main St.

\$10 DOWN—BALANCE IN PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOU

Marcellus Roper Co. WORCESTER, MASS.

Question Box

59. I am a constant reader of your valuable page and would be very glad to have some advice on the purchase of a radio set. I am on a prairie farm with no receiving sets nearer than 10 miles. A rural telephone circuit leads up to the house but it is less than 14 feet from the ground. Some shrubs about 20 feet high are at your gate. I would like to know the best height and length of aerial. I could put two posts 40 feet apart on the house itself but if I must put up another, on which side of the house should it stand? Should the leading-in wires be on the side of the house or on the side of the antenna? Does the length of aerial include the leading-in wires? I am 40 miles east of Saskatoon. Could I get a set costing \$100 or \$125? As Canadian prices may be higher I would glad if you would indicate what parts I should look for. I am using a separate lightning arrestor and ground wire and not use the telephone arrestor and ground wire. In locating the set in the room should I use a wall or a window? The telephone is located in the room in the corner. The lead-in is usually coiled in the total length of the antenna. You could run from 100 to 120 feet as you choose. You should get a separate lightning arrestor and ground wire. I would like to have a separate telephone. A good set will pick up the stations you mention under favorable conditions but no one wants to guarantee long distance reception. If you are about to make the set yourself you can have about the best possible for the price you pay. I would advise the three sets you mention as above, which are on a series. Fewer than three tubes do not give consistent long distance reception with any volume. More than that run into some operating expense.

(Ans.) I should advise you to get your aerial as high as possible without entailing too much labor. A good tall pole placed a hundred feet away from the house would be fine. It may be taller than the house for a slope on the antenna need not concern you much but if there are electric lines near the antenna, then the aerial should run at right angles to them. In your location the antenna can be very long as it will pick up more energy and you can get a good signal from other sets or stations. What wouldn't we city dwellers give to have a few nights in a location like this. The lead-in is usually coiled in the total length of the antenna. You could run from 100 to 120 feet as you choose. You should get a separate lightning arrestor and ground wire. I would like to have a separate telephone. A good set will pick up the stations you mention under favorable conditions but no one wants to guarantee long distance reception. If you are about to make the set yourself you can have about the best possible for the price you pay. I would advise the three sets you mention as above, which are on a series. Fewer than three tubes do not give consistent long distance reception with any volume. More than that run into some operating expense.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS APPEAL
CINCINNATI, May 24 (AP)—An appeal was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Jerome H. Remick & Co., New York music publishers, from a decision rendered by United States Judge Smith Hickenlooper in their suit against the Crosley Radio Corporation.

MAY'S CAFE

An American Restaurant

47 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

These advertisements pay for themselves many times over; consequently we have discontinued all other advertising. We are grateful to the readers of this paper for their hearty and wonderful co-operation.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS
Old ceilings made new by our process.
6 Walnut St., Worcester, Mass.

Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street, Worcester

Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

SILVERWARE

Community Plate, Rogers "1847" and Colonial Silver, Overland Table Service will be found here with a choice of ten or twelve different patterns. We are pleased to show you whether you purchase or not.

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404 Main St., Worcester

Cantilever Shoes for Women and Men
The arch of the

Cantilever Shoe

is flexible like the arch of your foot. It curves up to give real support to the inner side of the foot during all the long hours of the day. You will appreciate the added comfort which this feature brings.

We are exclusive agents for Cantilever Shoes in Worcester.

John G. MacLean Co.
100 Main St., Worcester

NOW EVERY HOME CAN AFFORD A PIANO

SPRING CLEARANCE SALE

\$10 DOWN WILL DO

Simply pay a small deposit down and take advantage of the greatest Piano Sale ever held. Upright, Baby Grand, Player-Pianos, all included in this great Spring Clearance Sale. Buy Now!

\$412 BUYS A COMPLETE OUTFIT

Player-Piano, Bench and Free Delivery at this unheard-of low price for a high quality instrument—\$412. Buy now at our Spring Clearance Sale!

\$10 DOWN—BALANCE IN PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOU

234 MAIN STREET

Marcellus Roper Co. WORCESTER, MASS.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New American Opera "Algala" Has Its First Performance

Akron, O., May 23
Special Correspondence
"ALGLALA," the American Indian opera by Prof. Francesco De Leone, of the University of Akron, libretto by Cecil Fanning, was performed for the first time in the Armory here tonight. The hall was filled by an audience which included many musical celebrities.

The story of the opera deals with Algala, daughter of Namegos, an Indian chieftain who grieves over the loss of his wife. The daughter is young and gay, with a craving for romance which she finds little in her mournful surroundings. An Indian brave wooed her, but she does not love him.

Then Ralph appears. He is a white man; a fugitive from justice who has been driven on the desert. Algala rescues him, and the two fall in love. When the Indian brave discovers this, he attempts to slay his white rival, but Ralph kills the brave. As she and Ralph escape, Namegos orders his warriors to kill them both and thus the opera ends.

Mabel Garrison sang the rôle of Algala, winning much approbation with her charm of manner and sweet voice. Edward Johnson was a romantic figure as Ralph, singing effectively. Their love scenes were especially well managed, and their acting was at all times a delight.

Francis Sadler's sonorous bass voice showed to advantage in the rôle of Namegos, and Cecil Fanning sang the part of the Indian brave, proving himself to be a singing actor of high rank.

Professor De Leone was called before the curtain after the first act, and received enthusiastic applause which he insisted on sharing with the cast.

The music is pretty and tuneful, abounding in fascinating Indian themes. It is scarcely noble in its proportions or the kind of work that can be called monumental, but is pleasing enough to make a valuable addition to the list of American operas.

Concert of Elgar's Works Is Radiocast

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 13—Whether the radio is a bane or a blessing to music is still a question. Meanwhile the British Broadcasting Company, under its energetic musical director, L. Stanton Jefferies, is developing a policy that bids fair to disarm adverse criticism and, incidentally, to solve some perplexing problems.

One of the objections raised to radiocasting was that if people could get their music at home they would no longer attend concerts. This may be so in some places, but in London the reverse seems happening. A new audience has sprung into existence to attend the new series of orchestral concerts which the "B. C. C." has initiated at the Central Hall, Westminster. Conductors, soloists, and orchestras of front rank are engaged, programs of first rate music are performed. And though all this is done primarily in the interest of "listeners" throughout the country, the public is admitted at popular prices and the proceeds are given to some perplexing problems.

The hall is thronged on these occasions. Though it holds between 2000 and 3000 people, more than 200 were turned away from the doors at the concert conducted by Stanton Jefferies and at the sixth and last concert of this series, on May 2 when Sir Edward Elgar conducted the Royal Philharmonic Society in a program of his own compositions, the waiting queue curled right round the vestibule. One hopes they all got in, for it was a fine performance in every way, and had that indefinable touch which Elgar imparts to the interpretation of his works. Other conductors may make clever points and elicit finer threads of nuances in "Cockaigne" and the "Enigma" Variations, but Elgar gives them with on-flowing sincerity that produces sustained beauty more conclusive than brilliant delineation of detail.

At the outset the orchestra showed a disposition to play in what one may call the "telephone voice." However, they soon got at ease, and the concerto for violin and orchestra (in which Beatrice Harrison was the soloist) received as good a performance as has yet been heard. Later in the evening she played a group of short solos delightfully, and Elgar conducted his second "Wand of Youth" Suite and two of the "Pomp and Circumstance" Marches.

The concert brought home to one how genuinely Elgar's work is a national possession. With almost Shakespearean width of sympathy he has written music for all sorts and conditions of men. In return the

RESTAURANTS

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Spring Days

They bring the joys of out of doors—a refreshing breath of growing things, a bright sun, new joy, and here you will find a special pleasure to your day—a delightful luncheon and dinner.

The buses will bring you to our door.

Parkers' Café

Hyde Park Blvd. at Lake Park Ave. CHICAGO

Lunch 60c
Dinner \$1.00
Special Sunday
Dinner \$1.25

public love him, and it clamored its applause till the noise could scarcely have been more if they had already known the news announced a day or two later, that the King had honored Sir Edward by conferring on him the post of "Master of the King's Music." M. M. S.

Bruckner and Smetana Centenaries Celebrated

VIENNA, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—The last few weeks have seen centennial celebrations for Bruckner and Smetana. The Bruckner centenary was commemorated with a performance of his Ninth Symphony under Schalk by the Philharmonic—the orchestra that for decades persistently refused to grant a composer a place in its progress—and additional festivities are planned in his honor. The Vienna Männergesangverein (Vienna's foremost male chorus, which toured America some 15 or more years ago) will shortly



Tudor Cup in the Recent Swaythling Sale in London

London, May 13
Special from Monitor Bureau

THE long-expected Swaythling silver sale at Christie's on May 8 and 9 set up a record. Particularly fine and old pieces were offered, the most important being a beautiful cup which was secured for the Victoria and Albert Museum. Nothing of its history is known earlier than the fact that it was in the Henry Willett collection in the nineteenth century. It was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1901. It weighs nearly 17 ounces and bears the London hall mark of 1500.

The total for the two days' sale was £9,729.15.4d. An Elizabethan ewer and cover of rock crystal made by George Heriot, and given by Queen Elizabeth to John Lord Erskine about 1565, started at £500 and sold at £600. This piece fetched £1,000 in 1904 at Christie's. For a Queen Mary tankard, weighing 14 ounces, £600 was also paid.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 20—Congreve's "The Way of the World" will be revived at the Cherry Lane Playhouse soon.

"Ciboulette," an operetta by Reynaldo Hahn, now running in Paris, has been acquired for the Winter Garden. The libretto, by de Croisset and de Flers, will be adapted by Anne Caldwell.

Gertrude Bryan, recently of "Sitting Pretty," will have the leading rôle in

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FISH, STEAK AND CHICKEN DINNERS.
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George E. Nicholson, Prop.

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NEXT TO SOUTH STREET INN
Meals & La carte and Table D'Hôte
Also outside catering
MRS. CHAS. GRANT

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THE KENSINGTON LUNCH

SPECIALIZING ON FRIED CHICKEN
Southern Style \$1.00
Other dinners 55 cts. 5:30 P. M. to 7 P. M.
827 Boylston St., Corner Essex (Up one flight)

The Corner Tea Room

Lunches 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M., Dinner 5 to 7
Norway and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Back Bay 6558

"Ye Piccadilly"

A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON ST.

Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement.

For AFTERNOON LUNCHEONS
Special Sunday Dinner from 12 noon to 6:30 P. M., \$1.00 and \$1.25. Also a la Carte

ney to his resting place near Linz, Austria. Ansfelden, the small Austrian city where Bruckner was born, will unveil a monument in his memory, and the big festival concert to be given there will enlist the services of all the Austrian choral societies.

Smetana's one hundredth anniversary was commemorated with a rather makeshift performance of his opera "Dalibor" at the Staatsoper, and with an orchestral concert under Schalk. For weeks previously Smetana had occupied a prominent place in the Vienna concert programs of many visiting artists and chamber music organizations such as the Bohemian, Ziká and Sevcik quartets, and the celebrated Teachers' Chorus from Prague, under Metod Dolezil.

All Vienna participated in honoring the national composer of the Czechoslovak republic, and the friction which formerly existed between the German and Czech elements of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was happily no longer in evidence. The days are over when, as in 1918, an "Imperial command" and an abundance of police were necessary to avoid nationalist manifestations at the première of Janacek's "Jenůfa," the fine opera which the Metropolitan will produce next season, with Maria Jeritza in the title rôle which she created at that memorable première. P. B.

Recent Accessions at the Metropolitan Museum, New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23
ONCE a museum is successfully launched, it resembles the rolling snowball in an accretive sense. Friends and agents all over the world are continually contriving to augment its collections. In the monthly bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art the list of accessions and loans usually covers one to three pages. Many of the items are absorbed directly by the various departments of the museum, but the most important are placed in the Recent Accessions room situated near the entrance hall. During the past two months a variety of interesting art objects has been presented in this way to museum visitors ranging from early Chinese and Greek sculpture and pottery to contemporary American paintings.

Two pedigreed canvases by Nicolas Poussin have come to enrich the museum's collection of seventeenth century painting. One, formerly in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds, is an elaborate landscape composition depicting "The Blind Orion Searching for the Rising Sun." It is conceived in the classical manner of that period and is full of lovingly observed detail. The other, a figure piece, is even more traditional, harking back to Raphael's recipe for composition and design. Here Poussin has painted "Saint Peter and Saint John Healing the lame Man" with a due regard for the dramatic value of the situation, yet it is in no wise an inspired production. Historically this painting makes its chief appeal.

A Chinese stela, of the northern Wei period, dating about 500 A. D. and dealing with the "Buddha of Healing," is a notable addition to the department of Oriental art. The stela, over 6 feet in height, consists of a large central figure carved in the round with smaller attendant figures on each side, backed by a high pointed halo covered on its four sides with superb designs in very low relief. The Wei artists, the first to achieve direct results for sculpture in their country, are admirably represented in this undated and uninscribed work, which shows their fluent skill in flat design and their yet uncertain handling of the more difficult problems of stone cutting. The halo of the main figure is of surpassing beauty, containing in its outer border representation of apsaras or wingless angels floating gracefully with streaming veils. The back of the stone is covered with figures, one carved in relief, the others delicately raised from the soft gray stone.

Twenty-two small Chinese jades, of the Chou period (eighth century B. C.) form another valuable accession. They are known as tomb-jades and come from a recently caved-in tomb at Hsin-Cheng, near Cheng-chou. Some are ornaments to be sewn on costumes, others dagger handles, others animal carvings; two deer with elaborate antlers are perhaps the most interesting. On most of the jades to be found traces of the vermilion

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

The Author of "Le Roi David"

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Paris, May 9.—THE three musical triumphs which Paris witnessed during the past 12 months are unquestionably "Les Noces" by Igor Stravinsky, the "Rétabli" by Manuel de Falla and "Le Roi David" by Arthur Honegger. I missed the last, which grieves me all the more as I am probably one of the first who heard Arthur Honegger's music and encouraged him in his first efforts. I cannot forget the now already distant day, in 1909, when Arthur Honegger's father sent me his three first songs, on poems of Pierre Quillard, Jean Moréas and Ferdinand Héroult (all of which remained unpublished), and asked me whether I thought his son, then a child, should be encouraged in following a musical career. He asked me at the same time on behalf of young Arthur to recommend him some modern poems that could be set to music.

I was struck with the qualities which were already apparent in these first songs and I manifested my satisfaction to his father, whilst expressing the hope that he would be assisted in his musical vocation. But Arthur Honegger was in no need of encouragement; he was already the embodiment of music itself. From his Godano-Swiss origin and his French education, he has been able to extract the best of both, uniting the fulness and wealth of German music with a sense of measure and of orchestral management essentially French.

Significance of Success

The result of over 10 years of patient work is that we are now able to see his first public acknowledgement expressed by the really triumphal reception which was given him by a Parisian audience on the occasion of two performances of "Le Roi David" given at la Salle Gaveau. Such a triumph, justified by the admirable qualities of the work as well as by the qualities of execution, is a significant victory, because the Parisian public is not one which, at first, one would believe capable of appreciating a musical work of the oratorio class and exhibiting the serious character of a Biblical subject. There is nothing in all this which seems calculated to draw the Parisian public, which is too easily reproached with levity, and this shows once more that such a reproach is unjust.

"Yes," said Arthur Honegger, "they have been very kind to me, especially as 'Le Roi David' had been coupled with that magnificent work, Gabriele Faure's Requiem. I have certainly been very kindly treated, but I have been doing nothing for the last two months; what with rehearsals, performances and invitations there is no time left for work."

It suffices to see Honegger to feel the amount of calm but resolute energy contained in his nature. I remember under what precipitate conditions he wrote in two months, two years ago, "Le Roi David," all the parts of which seem nevertheless as if they had been created at leisure. Honegger is, perhaps, the only musician

of our time who can compose to order, like Mozart or Haydn, without the work bearing any indication of it. "I rescolded 'Le Roi David' for these performances," he said. "You know that this had been written for a rather quaintly composed orchestra when I gave it in Switzerland at the Théâtre du Jorat; but it would have been impossible in a concert hall and I had to recast the orchestration for an ordinary large orchestra; I believe it sounds all right now."

And Honegger spoke of this important creation quite calmly, as if he had been referring to a simple piano piece or to a song. He would be the most modest of the composers of the present day, if it were not for Albert Roussel. But his modesty is not a simple matter of prudence: all he does appears but little to him compared to what he wishes to do and what he feels he can do, and he produces without agitation. Even when he is pressed for time by the necessities of an order, one feels that he never loses his self-control.

Besides, this composer who possesses the sense of great works like "Le Roi David" or of tragic compositions like "Horace Victorieux" or ultra-modern ones like "Pacific" that orchestral piece about locomotives, is a young composer and he has a keen sense of humor. He goes smiling through the snobbery and paradoxes of comrades, as well as through the political activities of this or that group. He is not disturbed by any of these things. Yet he does not keep aloof; he is seen at the advance guard concerts or at those where great masterpieces are played. He takes an interest in what his comrades and friends are doing; he is the first to admire those even whose temperaments are most opposed to his. I spoke to him about the Salzburg Festival for this year because this is a question which I have much at heart.

The Salzburg Festival

"I am of your opinion," he said, "and I have protested, although not for myself, who have nothing to complain of—my works have been played there during the last years and 'Pacific' for orchestra is being given this year at Prague (it is true that I had suggested 'Horace Victorieux')—but I protest against the refusal to admit certain works. For instance, the Trio by Faure was refused and there were many other works more interesting to hear than 'Socrate' as representative of French music. I protested against the system adopted by the selection committee, who select from an author works other than those he approves. As a protest I shall not go to Salzburg this year, because French music is altogether too inadequately represented."

Although a Swiss, Honegger, who lives in France and went through most of his studies there, looks upon himself as belonging to the French school. Honegger does not remain idle very long and he proved it to me by saying:

"The performances of 'Le Roi David' have compelled me to interrupt my in-



Arthur Honegger

idential music for Shakespeare's "The Tempest" of which I showed you two pieces a few weeks ago. The Théâtre de l'Odéon has finally decided not to give this piece before next year; I therefore have plenty of time before me, but I shall nevertheless set to work again, because I have obtained permission to perform at concerts pieces out of this work whenever I like; this will represent two suites d'orchestre at least."

out of it a melodious trifle in which his own genuine taste and expression is in happy contrast to the heartless, but let us hope ephemeral style, that is just at present fashionable."

People who went to concerts in 1824 received full value for the money which they expended on their tickets. The performances of the Philharmonic Society, London, were typical of those given in every music center of the world. The functions were generally divided into two "acts," each containing a symphony. The program offered to its subscribers by the Philharmonic Society, May 10, 1824, contained as much in its first act as the whole of an ordinary orchestral concert given today. It began with Haydn's A major symphony, which was followed by a quintet from Mozart's "Così fan Tutti," a concerto for piano by Hummel, a duet from Rossini's "Ricciardo e Zoraide" and an overture by Beethoven. The second act opened with Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and a duet by Marcello was followed by an entire string quartet by Haydn and a vocal quartet from Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," the program closing with the overture to "Faust."

Rossini was a popular composer in 1824. Not only was he in evidence on all the programs, but he himself provided the town with concerts. It is interesting to remember that the composer of "The Barber of Seville" was a singer as well as a musical creator. He presented two subscription concerts, reviewed in the May number of the Harmonicon, and sang in each of them.

The Harmonicon did not think much of the second of the two concerts. "As a whole," wrote its critic, dipping his pen into wormwood, "we never heard a duller concert than this. An 'Octavino on Lord Byron' was sung by Signor Rossini, who certainly did not say his lungs on the occasion."

There were other concerts of interest. "Master Listz," said a critic, "had a concert at the Argyle Rooms, where he exhibited talents that astonished all the first professors present, and more than justified the accounts which have, from time to time, appeared of his various and extraordinary powers."

Although we have always been given to understand that the first quarter of the nineteenth century was an age of great singing—it was the age of Catalani, Garcia, Pasta, Colbran, Grisi,

Mallbran—those who entertained earnests views in regard to music were by no means happy at the condition of vocal art. While it is true that the singers cultivated their voices to a remarkable degree of perfection, they cultivated their musical understanding scarcely at all. Even in 1824 there were to be heard bitter complaints by reason of the depraved quality of vocal music, in which the singers loaded every air with senseless rouades.

This by a natural transition brings us to the opera. Dramatic music may have cost less to produce a hundred years ago than it costs in 1824, but it was, even then, an expensive entertainment. In 1824 a season at the King's Theater, London, cost £62,000 (\$310,000). It was generally a matter for complaint that directly a foreign artist was approached for a season in London, his price advanced to a fabulous sum. Rossini and his wife, Mme. Colbran, were paid \$12,500, but if one of his works was commissioned for the Opera, Rossini asked \$600 for the rights. Mme. Pasta took \$11,500 for her services and Garcia \$5000. People who subscribed for boxes paid \$1500 for them. In spite of heavy expenses the Imperario of the King's Theater closed his season in 1824 with a profit of \$4280.

Considering the poor quality of orchestral wind instruments, many of them desperately out of tune, and the inferior abilities of the men who performed on them—to say nothing of the indifferent playing of stringed instrumentalists—the symphonic music of 1824 would have been a trial to the ears of listeners accustomed to such performances as are heard today. Poor as was the playing of orchestras in concert-rooms, it was worse in the theaters.

The good old days were romantic, to be sure, but there can be no doubt that music-lovers today have every reason to be glad they have their art dispensed to them after a century of progress.

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On Unaccompanied Modern Songs

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, May 2.—BY LAKE shores and in reed-fringed rivers, shepherds of the antique world were wont to gather and pierce a stalk of the "Arunda Donax." Three or more small holes burnt at equal distances through the side and a mouthpiece of straw gave them a type of instrument—Kathleen Schlesinger, the musical archaeologist, tells us—which figured in the liturgies of Tammuz, amongst the inhabitants of Sumer and Akkad, 3000 years B. C.; in ancient Egypt, in India, Persia, and China; and in olden Greece, by the Ilyssus, that little stream where, as Matthew Arnold once said ironically, there was no Higgibotham.

Today among primitive peoples and in rural districts the reed-pipe still summons from the shadowy past sounds that were familiar to Tubal Cain and his contemporaries. There is strong evidence, mathematical and acoustical, to support the theory that the influence of reed-pipes may be traced in all musical systems, and that the pipe scales actually form the basis of our own system.

In his essay on the nature and origin of "modern" music, Casella contradicts the popular opinion, held even by Parry, that the raw material of music is found in the expressive noises and cries which human beings give vent to under excitement of any kind. It is, he says, more logical to assume that certain artificial means of sound-production (pierced reeds, stretched catgut, etc.) preceded real vocal song in the remotest times. "Seeing that the human voice . . . is an instrument without natural scales, it seems utterly plausible that its fixed notes (i. e., the intonation) were imparted to it by the above mechanical and arithmetical means."

The Voice as an Instrument

The man who fashioned the first reed-pipes began a chain of inventive effort which ultimately was to give us that galaxy of instruments known as the modern orchestra; and in view of the resources now available for instrument-making and the production of new tone-colors, who can say that finality is anywhere in sight? But considered as an instrument, the human voice is, apparently, much as it was at the rather remote period when reed-pipes first became fashionable among shepherds. And if Mr. Herman Klein and the exponents of the Bel Canto are right, our skill in using vocal mechanism is regressing rapidly to the same era.

Polite solo singing was known early in the fifteenth century and in the still earlier songs of the Troubadours and Trouvères; but, according to Parry, it was at the beginning of the seventeenth century when composers gave their enthusiastic attention to what they thought was a new kind of musical art—the object of which was to sing poems instead of reciting them. They called this new departure "Nuove Musiche," and one of the fore-

most of its advocates, Giulio Caccini, published a book about it in 1602, and appended musical compositions, including some of his own solo songs, which are the earliest examples of a song as distinguished from folk song.

Figures under a single row of notes in the bass indicated the chords which, in any chance position, the accompanist was expected to play. Indeed the accompaniment was regarded as so unimportant that for a long time composers did not deign to give anything beyond these arithmetical hints.

It was only when, harmony, from crawling on all fours as a contrapuntal superposition of several melodic lines, slowly assumed an erect, vertical conception, that musical art began to shake off the tyranny and limitations of what we call primitive vocalism.

Formerly the voice was nothing and the accompaniment nothing; in the modern songs of Ravel, Stravinsky, Schönberg and others, the accompaniment is the solo and the solo the accompaniment.

Chief Interest Literary

This glance backward enables one to approach the modern unaccompanied song with some kind of perspective. For to many people—as Mr. Herbert Bedford writes in "An Essay on Modern Unaccompanied Song" (Oxford University Press, London: Humphrey Milford, 3s. 6d. net)—the idea of unaccompanied singing is associated with the recollection of a mendicant minstrel of the street making life happy for everyone within earshot.

Mr. Bedford, Mr. Felix White, Mr. Gerard Williams, and other protagonists of this "new" form perhaps unwittingly confirm the old opinion that English composers have always been inclined to come to music through ideas which are external to it. Parry says that until recent times they have hardly ever been happy or at ease in pure, wordless music; and have been most successful when they have used music as an interpreter and a reinforcement of the ideas which the words, especially in fine poems, convey to them.

After reading Mr. Bedford's little essay, hearing and studying various examples, one feels that the chief interest of the unaccompanied song is literary rather than musical. One agrees with the passage given from Richard Capell. "No developments of the accompanying music," he wrote, "alter the fact that the essence of lyric art is the beauty and interest of words—words colored, of course, by musical tone, as a stained-glass window is vivified by the outside light—but always interesting individual words."

The song-in-a-single-line reminds us once more, however, that the human voice has sharply defined limitations as a musical instrument. Take away words, and its restrictions become still more obvious. Gautier, who frankly preferred silence to music, would have been interested in Mr. Bedford's division of silence, relative to music, into three classes: "The

song-in-a-single-line" and "the

song-in-a-melody."

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Hearing "Nerone" by Lithograph

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, May 22.—ACT III of Boito's opera, "Nerone," a requiem mass are musical episodes which I have lately been reading in the published score and which I have been judging, as well as I knew how, by the fest of the inner ear. It is a kind of concert by soundless radio which I sometimes treat myself to, and which I recommend everybody interested in music to try. There are persons, I am aware, who consider such an effort for an ordinary listener quite unproductive and unprofitable. Once a composer of not a little renown expressed doubt of his melody, harmony and rhythm by this abstract process. He wanted me to hear his things actually performed, before I made up my mind about them.

Very well. With his pieces let it be as he wishes. With "Nerone" and the Sanctus of Pizzetti's mass, however, I shall take the liberty of listening the library-table way. Not to compare small talents and great, did I not once see the Rumanian musician Georges Enesco, borrow a partition of Tschakowsky's "Pathetic" symphony, to peruse it at leisure in the room of his hotel, and did I not hear him a couple of days later conduct the work in a remarkable manner from memory? "A little time," said he to me afterward, "is all I need to get the orchestration of a classic symphony in my head." Surely, what a master can do so easily, anybody else may at least attempt. Wherefore, again, I advise all who take delight in the sonority of voices and instruments to do, now and then, as I have been doing with a couple of comparatively short passages of not too difficult Italian music, and attune their sensibilities to a page of printed notes.

Two Numbers on the Program

One thing in regard to a lithograph concert strikes me as rather necessary; and that is that it be not too long. Two numbers only, therefore, on the present program: From the opera, a scene which critics report as the first movement of the Brahms symphony in C minor, and at the same time more abstruse in style and involved in structure.

Somebody says: "Yes, all great art is simple." A doubtful generalization. For can anything be more beautiful than the first movement of the Brahms symphony in C minor, and at the same time more abstruse in style and involved in structure.

The Mass of Pizzetti, as I recall the whole work from the performance which the Schola Cantorum gave, with Kurt Schindler directing, is graceful in contour and glowing in color. Melodies mobile almost to restlessness and harmonies rich almost to saturation. As I read the Sanctus from the book, 13 pages of folio score for a choir of women and two choirs of men, I wonder how a composer can have dared to hope for such unusual effects from such common means.

I marvel that so small a layout of chords should yield so varied a scheme of sonority. And mere analytical process fails to furnish answer to my questionings. My only way out just now, is to surmise that Pizzetti may be one of the men of the modern Italian school who has independence of method and originality of idea.

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**GRAIN PRICES IN
CHICAGO STRONG**

CHICAGO, May 24 (Special)—A broadening of the speculative trade in wheat, with an advancing tendency, brought encouragement to the grain business this week. Prices worked to the highest level in several weeks, with the buying demand more disposed to follow the small advances.

Rains over Nebraska, following an incipient crop scare, caused a sharp setback, but the subsequent rally indicated that the recent advance was due more to fundamental supply and demand conditions than to the temporary crop features.

Strength at Winnipeg has been based on persistent absorption of wheat by export houses which have taken the future wheat as the canary. Canadian exports from both ends for the week were 9,528,000 bushels, most of which was Canadian wheat and flour, presaging another substantial decrease in Canadian visible stocks.

Europe is still buying cargoes and paying full prices for them, which is significant in view of the fact that no new passage. The only inference from the rapid disappearance of the Canadian surplus stock the last five weeks is that European needs were much underestimated.

The European crop estimates for 1924 were again exceeded. A bull market was also the fact that state and private reports agree that there has been some deterioration in the hard winter wheat prospects. Conditions in that quarter have been unusually fine while in the spring wheat country, as well as in the red wheat states east of the Mississippi prospects have been poor.

Canadian wheat is said to be making slow progress. The almost daily frosts and cold winds have checked the growth. The foreign crop outlook is not above average. Argentine shipments are liberal but Russian exports have dropped to small proportions.

In corn the market has been affected by the strength in the May, in which shorts have covered freely, while there has been no disposition to press the selling side of the new crop month in the face of wheat's strong position. Country offerings are reported larger, however, and the usual spring movement of corn is indicated by various country advices. Farm deliveries were on the increase. The selling pressure was on the moderate.

The distinguishing feature of the corn situation continues to be the slow demand from the east, that section being well supplied with cheap mill feeds. Feeding operations in the west, judging from the hog movement, have continued in the usual western receipts of hogs on most days, but have been larger than the record runs of a year ago. Rye has become more active on the theory that Europe will eventually turn to this country for rye supplies, as Russian reports are unfavorable. Washington reports appear to indicate a less favorable prospect for relief legislation, which is encouraging to the grain trade.

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A Half Hour With Michael, Lord of Montaigne

I HAVE been reading Montaigne, which is not to me an easy-going pleasure, but rather a mental exercise with rewarding results by way of wise observation of human life and shrewd reflection on the ancient literature available of a gentleman's library in the sixteenth century. If I read Montaigne often, I dare say I would read him easier: no man, I imagine, has sought to be plainer with a pen—but time has partially outdistanced his vocabulary, and, if, on the one hand, there has come into his pages a certain quaintness that I happen to relish, there has come also the necessity of concentrated attention, with occasional trips to the glossary. Andrew Lang—who said of Montaigne, "He is a man's author, not a woman's; a tired man's not a fresh man's." We all come to him late indeed, but at last, and rest in his panoply library"—no doubt read him more easily than I do; and Lang's inclusive "we" represents after all a small circle.

♦ ♦ ♦

But Montaigne, for all the quaintness and difficulty that time has imparted to him, was not exclusively of his own century. It is as true now as it was then that "every one may play the jugler, and represent an honest man upon the stage; but within, and in bosom, where all things are lawful, where all is concealed; to keep a due rule and formal decorum, that's the point." I must needs think but to realize that while my deeds, which are then only my thoughts, are actually "in bosom" they can neither break laws nor incur legal penalties, yet for my own self-respect are quite as important as if my "bosom" had a door or window for the policeman to enter.

♦ ♦ ♦

"And it was a worthy saying of Julius Drusus," continues Montaigne, "to those workmen, which for three thousand crowns, offered so to reforme his house, that his neighbours should no more over looke into it: I will give you six thousand (said he) and contrive it so, that on all sides every man may looke into it." I admit that I do not want my house in a literal sense so constructed that my neighbors may look into it; but in a figurative sense it would be well indeed if we all lived in such houses. I do not know who Julius Drusus was, but he seems to have had the right idea of being right with oneself.

It is this ideal of being right with oneself that makes the father of the essay (as he has been called) so honest a student of his own nature and behavior; and his realization that the approbation of the world in general is less important to the individual content than that of individual conscience is perhaps the trait which led Andrew Lang to call him an author for those who have experienced and observed



"The Dark Sail." From a Woodcut by Edith Pijpers

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Wild Daffodils

me for counsel," says our essayist, "I bestow it frankle and clearlie, not (as well-nigh all the world doth), wavering at the hazard of the matter, whereby the contrary may happen; that so they may justly finde fault with my advise; for which I care not greatly. For they shall doe me wrong, and it became not me to refuse them that dutie." Thus with his friends, all and sundry who might come to him for advice, did Michael, Lord of Montaigne, put himself in the position of Phocion, whom, I confess, I must needs look up in the classical dictionary.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Phocion," he tells me, "had given the Athenians some counsel, which was not followed: the matter, against his opinion, succeeded happily. How now Phocion (quoth one), art thou pleased the matter hath thrived so well? Yea (said hee) and I am glad of it, yet repent not the advise I gave." It contented Michael that "my conscience is contented with it selfe; not of an Angels or horses conscience, but as of a man's conscience."

I take these excerpts from Montaigne's essay "Of Repenting," which characteristically contains much matter not directly suggested by the title. The moral of the paper is, after all, to do your best as occasion arises and not waste yourself in "repentance." If the thought comes later that to have done differently would have been to do better, "To gains a Battaille, perours, an Ambassage, and governe a people, are noble and worth actions; to chide, laugh, sell, pay, and mildly and justly to converse with his owne and with himselfe, not to relent (in the obsolete sense whereby relent meant relax), and not to gain-say himselfe, are things more rare, more difficult and less remarkable." It is more than a merely worldly ideal, yet advanced by a man of his own world and qualified by a recognition of his personal and human limitations, as when he says: "My actions are squared to what I am. I cannot doe better: And repentence doth not properly concern what is not in our power; sorrow doth."

Those who knew Montaigne in his time, I imagine, found him a good deal of a talker, interested in anything and everything, undogmatic but a politely difficult subject if anybody wished to change his opinions. There is a hint of this quality in this very essay. "Some of my friends," he tells me, "have sometimes attempted to school me roundly, and sift me plainly, either of their own motion, or invited by me, as to an office, which to a well composed mind, both in profit and lovingness, exceeded all the duties of sincere amity. Such had I ever entertained with open arms of courtesy, and kinde acknowledgement. But now to speak from my conscience I often found so much false measure in their reproaches and praises, that I had not greatly erred if I had rather erred then done well after their fashion."

He found another solution, roundly schooled and plainly sifted himself, and decided that we "ought in our hearts establish a touch-stone, and there to touch our deeds and try our actions; and accordingly now cherish and now chastise our selves. I have my own laws and tribunals, to judge of mee, whether I address my selfe more than any wheres els." The difficulty, of course, is to be an impartial judge of "mee" with the unjudicial tendency to cherish rather than to chastise.

R. B.

These are the days when I can love the town; Now, when the year is clean and new and sweet. When the great mountain schooners rumble down, White-crested, and slow-moving, fleet on fleet, Leading a spotted heifer, or a steer, A rangy mule or two, a pair of hounds; To barter for a flowered calico, A ribbon for the red-cheeked daughter's hair... Now there is laughter in the open square, The whine of brakes, and crackling of the whips,

The Mountain Town

Loud banter while the old horse-trader's mare Is auctioned—old songs vie with older quips. The girls go flocking up and down the street, A startled wonder in their hill-blue eyes, Amazement and delight upon their lips. Men, seeming much too large for crowding walls, Stride down the street, and answer with a hall The greetings of acquaintances they meet. Boys strut the pavement in new overalls,

And trade unendingly in dogs and guns; While wagon-hoods frame wan, maddonna faces That quiver into eager, fleeting smiles, And there is talk of undiscovered places Above the soaring laurel-bordered miles... Then they will pass, these people that I know, And understand a little, and love much. —DuBois Heyward in "Skylines and Horizons."

Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY gives this definition of satisfaction: "Settlement of a claim or demand; discharge of an obligation." Satisfaction thus comes through the activity which operates to meet a demand. That this may be done, it is necessary to understand both the demand and the process of activity whereby it may be met.

A receptive study of the Bible reveals God's goodness to man. "My people shall be satisfied with my goodness, saith the Lord," we read in Jeremiah. Hence, men can have no need for which there is not a God-given supply. Health, intelligence, employment, confidence,—whatever their need may be under any condition, it is constantly being supplied by the loving creator. To one suffering from lack of any good thing, God's goodness may not seem accessible. It is removed also from those who labor for material possessions alone, from those who indulge in idleness, dishonesty, resentment, revenge, intemperance, because such things are not of God. No law of His supports them. They have only the seeming support of the falsity which parades as truth. Dishonesty claims to give something more than one had before. Revenge claims to give satisfaction; intemperance, to give pleasure. All wrong impulses claim to give satisfaction in some way; but they do not. Such seem real when believed in and indulged; but when one understands the truth about God and man, he knows these claims to be wholly good, then act accordingly. When the pleasure seeker who believes that tobacco or liquor gives satisfaction gains the comfort which comes through the true understanding of God and man, he finds that which satisfies so completely that he loses all desire for the other.

Nothing is lost when that which is gained satisfies fully. When tempted to think about disease, may we remember that in God's creation there are no material health laws, no disease, no evil. To begin thus to protect ourselves, and to destroy the beliefs of evil and sickness; and when these are destroyed, the outward manifestation will disappear, because sinful and diseased beliefs alone cause and perpetuate disease. In proportion as this is done, God's goodness and man's perfection become apparent.

The following rule that brings satisfaction is given by Mrs. Eddy in her Message to The Mother Church for 1924 (p. 17): "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness: conscious worth satisfies the hungry heart, and nothing else can."

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Pierre Loti, the Young Sailor

On board the ship Jean-Bart, Syracuse (Sicily), January, 1870.

Classic land, time-honored olive,

and always Etna—Etna sparkling with snow among the clouds. How it reminds one of the old Italian School landscapes! Antique ruins in pastoral fields, shepherds and sheep. One feels all of winter's sad charm; but such a mild winter that one experiences no surprise at seeing palm trees, flowers, and cacti all round about. Syracuse is as dreary and mysterious as in the Middle Ages.

This evening there was an "Italian sunset" on the waters of the gulf, and up above Etna was on fire-like a brazier. Native sailors in feluccas which were covered with sacred paintings sang and played the harp along the shore.

I was coming from shore; I had been gone since morning in a launch getting a supply of fresh water from the spring in the Temple of Jupiter. I brought with me huge wild anemones of the pale violet, gathered at the base of the columns of the temple.—From "Notes of My Youth," a Diary.

Tune in Nature

For nature beats in perfect tune And rounds with rhyme her every rune;

Whether she work in land or sea

Or hide underground her alchemy.

Thou canst not wave thy staff in air.

Or dip thy paddle in the lake.

But it carves the bow of beauty there.

Two great friends and admirers of Whistler, the Pennells, Joseph and

—Emerson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE resolutions denouncing war presented to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference yesterday, after mature consideration and debate in the special committee, are thoroughly expressive of the highest type of Christian and patriotic sentiment upon this subject. The representatives of this great and influential church—the largest Protestant denomina-

tion in the United States of America—have firmly set themselves against the doctrines of the extreme pacifists, and have announced a code which seems to us every right-minded person, whatever his religious belief or whatever his racial affiliations, can heartily accept. In saying this the Monitor does not desire to be understood as criticizing in the slightest degree that large element in the Methodist and other churches which sees in the outlawry of war, or in personal pledges to refuse to participate in war under any conditions, the way to meet that ever-present and world-wide peril.

But we do not believe that the point of view of these extremists is a practical one. We do not believe, furthermore, that to set up as the ideal of American citizenship such persons as Grover Bergdoll is in any degree advancing the cause of good government or of the elevation of individual character. We can denounce war as being needless, cruel, criminal in fact, but there may be times at which it will be forced upon the Nation. Like crime it is a form of disease, but in the present state of the human mind there must be steps taken to protect the Nation against it, as the individual takes steps to protect himself against disease and sin.

It is a matter worthy of emphasis that those who drew the resolutions for the approval of the Methodist Conference recognized the fact that the first protection against war was mental, was the inculcation in the national mind of the will to peace; and that with this determination that the mind of the people should be educated toward the maintenance of peace goes hand in hand the determination that the Nation, furthermore, should by material precautions prepare itself for defense in case a war should be thrust upon it. We think that the essence of the resolutions presented at Springfield is to be found in the following paragraphs:

We set ourselves to create the will to peace. We recommend that a prayer for peace be prepared and used at every communion service. Through its educational program our church must mold the present youth of all races into a peace-loving generation. We shall launch an aggressive campaign to teach the nature, causes and consequences of war. The glorification of war must end.

We set ourselves to create the conditions for peace. Selfish nationalism, economic imperialism, and militarism must cease. The establishment of the principle that conscription of wealth and labor must be the counterpart of any future conscription of human life will be a powerful deterrent against war.

As great odium must be put upon the war profiteer as was ever put upon the slacker. The protection of special privileges secured by investors in foreign lands has too often imperilled the peace of nations. This source of danger must be prevented. The rights of the smallest nation must be held as sacred as those of the strongest. We hold the cause of peace dearer than party allegiance, and we shall tolerate no dilatory or evasive attitudes on the part of those who represent us.

We set ourselves to create organization for peace. Grateful to our Government for its leadership in the movement toward reduction of armaments and the promotion of tribunals for international arbitration, we insist upon a more decided and aggressive policy in these directions.

We urge our President to summon another conference of the nations for the more drastic reduction of armaments. We demand the immediate entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice. The participation of the United States in a league of nations will receive our active support. We shall elect men to public office pledged to secure these ends. The ballot and other direct processes of democracy must now be employed in securing a warless world.

The Christian Science Monitor is naturally gratified that the suggestion which it has urged so strongly upon the Nation, of making war the more hateful by eliminating from it all possible individual profit and by equalizing as nearly as possible all forms of individual sacrifices, should have been accepted by this great gathering as an essential part of any program for the maintenance of peace. We also applaud the wise leadership which has led this conference to go further, and to recognize the fact that with the will to peace, and with the determination to equalize sacrifices, must be combined the more material methods of the creation of tribunals for international arbitration, the maintenance, but reduction, of armaments, the participation by the United States of America in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the ultimate entrance of that Nation upon some form of a league of nations.

These resolutions proceed from a conference of a single church. Is there any reason why they should not form a part of the program of all churches, and of all public spirited bodies? If there shall be substantial unity among the God-fearing and peace-loving people of the United States in support of a single program for the overthrow of the war spirit and for the maintenance of international harmony, that program will infallibly be reflected in legislation. The power of such organized public sentiment would be irresistible.

And it is furthermore to be kept in mind that among peoples of other nations—the peoples, as distinct from the governing classes—the desire for peace is as earnest, as all-pervading, as insistent as it is in the United States. The American people have suffered less from war than any other civilized nation. Relatively slight as their suffering has been, it has made them substantially a unit in the determination that wars shall end. They are prone to look across the ocean at the distressed state of Europe and to conceive from a superficial view of the situation there the mistaken idea that European peoples are ready for another conflict. Nothing could be more false.

France itself, which for ulterior purposes many publicists are apt to describe as a militaristic nation, is more than war-weary. Its people are determined that never again shall the experience of the four years following 1914 be incurred by their children. If their method of

guarding against this occurrence seems to savor of militarism to those unable to comprehend precisely the problem before the French, such educational work as that suggested by the Methodists of the United States will go far toward correcting the error.

We believe that the resolutions adopted by the Springfield conference may be made a trumpet blast against war, which can be re-echoed from every civilized land in the whole world.

DESPISE the acceptance by the League of Nations of the report of the Memel Commission, headed by a former American Assistant Secretary of State, Norman H. Davis, a serious threat to peace in northern Europe still exists in the failure of Poland and Lithuania to agree about the possession of the two cities Memel and Vilna.

The former of these two is an important port and the latter a railroad center of high strategical value. Poland has never acquiesced in the League's Memel decision, and has recently appealed to the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris; and, similarly, the Lithuanians have not renounced their claims to Vilna, their ancient capital. A *de facto* state of war still exists between the two states, and under certain circumstances open hostilities may once more break out.

This tension brings out two deep defects in the organized relations between the big powers, which may be corrected in the near future. The first of these is the conflict in authority between the League and the Conference of Ambassadors, and the second is the unbalanced foundation of the League, due to the absence of two of the great powers, Germany and Russia.

When the Conference of Ambassadors found itself unable to settle the port problem at Memel and referred it to the League, did it thereby divest itself of jurisdiction in favor of the League? The question is important, because the letter of protest sent a short while ago by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Maurice Zamowski, to the chairman of the Ambassadors' Conference invokes a previous decision by the conference as the basis of the Polish complaint. Is the League a higher tribunal, or not? The same conflict arose last fall when the Italians occupied Corfu. Who had authority to intervene? The League or the Conference? It is exactly a confusion like that which may prevent the friends of peace from staving off a war. Mr. Asquith has said that the Conference of Ambassadors ought never to be heard from again, and it should be remembered that its authority is based, not on the free consent by the nations, but on military supremacy.

The weakness of the League's Memel decision is due to the lack of support from either Russia, Germany or Poland, the three largest states directly concerned. The first two powers were not even consulted, and it is not just as absurd for the body at Geneva to say what should be done at Memel without the approval of any neighboring power, except Lithuania, as it would be for it to attempt to settle some differences between the United States and Mexico without hearing from either party to the dispute?

To have practical value the rulings of the League must be based on the consent of the principal parties directly interested. There is still too much of the Versailles animosity in the League.

Socialist statesmen, such as Ramsay MacDonald and Hjalmar Branting, who is still a member of the Council, understand this weakness and continue to insist that in order to be effective, the League must, first of all, be universal in its membership, and if it is to restore peace in Europe, as Mr. MacDonald hopes, it must include both Germany and Russia, giving them seats on the Council. Toward this goal Mr. MacDonald has repeatedly announced that he is working, and he is almost certain to make important moves before the next Assembly in September. The outcome of the French elections has aided him considerably. When all the big powers in Europe agree to something, such danger spots as Memel and Vilna will be less important.

It was suggested by a speaker at the recent convention of the American Booksellers' Association that publishers would do well to bring out their more romantic books in the spring, when people would turn more naturally to romance than at any other season.

In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast; In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest; In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove; In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

The speaker may have quoted the poet; unquestionably the poet, in that he helped to make popular a debatable notion, influenced the speaker. But anybody familiar with the minds and methods of book publishers may believe that this matter has already been seriously considered by thoughtful men, and that if books of romance are published at all seasons, it is because romance is always seasonal.

It would be difficult also to determine the amount of romance necessary for a special spring brand of novel. In most fiction for general consumption it is a necessary ingredient. One author uses a pinch, another a heaping tablespoonful. Humanity in general evidently likes some romance in a novel, but individual tastes vary as to the amount. Polly Honeycombe, two centuries ago, thought that "a novel is the only thing to teach a girl life, and the way of the world, and elegant fancies, and love to the end of the chapter," and Polly, no doubt, might still stand for considerable number of novel readers. The grief of publishers is that one Polly does not necessarily enjoy the same novel as another.

Publishers rely a good deal on this ingredient, yet it not infrequently happens that the best efforts of author and publisher to produce a novel turn out what many readers can only declare a dull book, such a book, in fact, as an-

other speaker at the convention would consume with fire. He would, said this incendiary gentleman, burn all the dull books in libraries and bookstores even if he had to burn the libraries and bookstores to do it. Dull books, he said, do more harm than good and practically destroy the reading instinct. Having burnt the libraries and bookstores he would presumably seek the enactment of laws to prevent publishers from publishing any more dull books, which would certainly be a great benefit to a business that exists and flourishes by the cultivation of the "reading instinct."

Yet in this matter publishers are obviously innocent of intention. If there is such a thing as a "reading instinct" —and this may be doubted, considering how short a time it is, comparatively, since the invention of the printing press and how long a time it was during which normal human beings had no desire to read—no publisher has ever sought to discourage it by bringing out a dull book. The opinion of the incendiary gentleman is not a definition of dullness. Shakespeare is dull reading to some readers. After the libraries and bookstores had been destroyed, the new laws enacted, and the machinery for their enforcement devised, it would be only a short time before somebody would quite legally publish a book that the incendiary gentleman would find dull, and there would be other readers to agree with him.

It is just as well that it is so. There are more authors, more publishers, a greater variety of intellects and enjoyments, a more interesting pattern of life.

BUSINESSLIKE methods will be the rule with concert performers from the very start of their careers, if advice given by William J. Henderson at a meeting of the City Music League in New York is followed.

No more débuts figuring, say, \$750 expense and \$25 receipts, or thirty to one against the person making the venture, under the scheme of things approved by him. Shop words were Mr. Henderson's vocabulary, and commercial phrases his rhetoric. He described the league as a clearing-house, where the demands of all parties to musical transactions—students, teachers, players, singers and box-office directors—are assembled and disposed of in orderly banking fashion. By way of explaining his position, this long-practiced arbiter of public taste gave voice to the dictum that music on a good financial basis means music on a good artistic basis.

On the soundness of his generalizations, he would probably find nobody to dispute him in the wide world. In fact, he merely recommended what has been the commonplace of conversation in concert-hall lobbies for a long time. But he would hardly have kept up his character of critic, unless he had carried his observations beyond the realm of dollars and cents. He seems to have done so, too, in a brief remark, which report indicates, puzzled his audience exceedingly. "I never," he observed, "go to the opera, if I can help it." Or equivalent words: and not another syllable on the topic. Everybody was left to elucidate for himself.

Now if there is one institution more than another in New York that is reputed to have come up to all the requirements set forth by Mr. Henderson as to music and money, it is the opera. For the opera is supposed, on the one hand, to pay for itself completely. It is accepted, on the other hand, as one of the first artistic organizations of the times. Moreover, it would have to be admitted, in any candid examination of the matter, to have reached its high standing owing not a little to Mr. Henderson's many years of ministrations as reviewer.

Beginners have one of their most enthusiastic and encouraging listeners in Mr. Henderson, as the evidence of his articles proves. But according to the lesson of his address to the league gathering, they may scarcely fancy themselves to have brought things to the right pass, until they have turned deficit into profit. Nor may they, furthermore, until they have called forth the high, if cryptic, praise that he bestowed on the opera: which could be presumed to run in such terms as: "I never attend a débüt, if I can help it."

Editorial Notes

WHAT Harry S. Warner, general secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, recently told the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, namely, that such drinking as exists in American colleges is "spectacular and exceptional and done in the spirit of adventure," might be applied to a far larger territory than simply the educational institutions of the United States. Despite the reports which some Americans, when they travel to Europe, circulate, regarding the alleged lawlessness in their country in this connection, the fact remains that the great majority of American citizens are behind the law and are gladly conforming to its mandates. Propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, the general moral tone of the cities in the United States has improved considerably since the dry régime was instituted.

THOSE who appreciate the hold which Samuel Pepys has exercised over his readers during the last century will welcome the information that Impington Hall, near Cambridge, England, the house of which he often wrote, has recently been extensively restored, a fact which assures the maintenance and preservation for years to come, of this link with the diarist. Samuel, it may be recalled, passed many happy days at Impington, although the calls on his time were so numerous that his cousin Roger had to be "mighty importunate" whenever he sent him an invitation, to insure that he would accept it.

Now that the veterans have pushed their bonus bill through Congress it is not possible that Boston, and other cities, may be spared the recurrent nuisance of "poppy day."

The Christian Science Pavilion at Wembley

LONDON, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—"That," said the driver of the sight-seeing car, pointing a way to the right, "that is the religious section. Over there is the Salvation Army's exhibit and at the corner is the Christian Science Pavilion."

We had promised ourselves a visit to the Christian Science Pavilion whenever we should be anywhere in its proximity and here was our opportunity. The point at which we left the car was just in front of the Newfoundland Building. It was a bright, sunny afternoon. In the great bandstand opposite a band was discoursing lively strains, calculated to remind the visitor that this was an exhibition in case one was in danger of forgetting it. People seemed to be flowing in all directions, but as yet there was no sense of being hemmed in by crowds. So far the exhibition had been viewed under ideal conditions, but the multiplicity of objects that we had seen, the sudden switching of the thought from one end of the world to the other, had produced a sense of bewilderment, which in its turn had set up a positive yearning for an opportunity to relax from the tension and get oneself normal again before attempting further adventures in this wonderland of a world.

There is nothing so refreshing as the normal, so we hailed with delight the proximity of the pavilion, which in itself is a challenge to the wayfarer to seek and find the normal in fundamental Truth.

It was only a minute's walk from where we had alighted, slightly downhill between the Newfoundland and Great Britain sections. A quietly dignified building in Georgian style with a blue band running round the plinth on which appears in gold letters the welcome announcement, "Christian Science Pavilion."

When you are opposite to it you become aware that its invitation to the passer-by to walk in is almost irresistible, so pleasantly recessed is the veranda between the two extended wings of the building and so attractive appears the long garden bench in its deep shade, not to mention the wicker lounge chairs in the little paved forecourt.

Before visiting the reading room proper we peeped into the little writing room, in which several people were seated at the tables busily writing to relatives in far-off lands, telling them, no doubt, of their experiences and perhaps not omitting a word of gratitude for the opportunity thus afforded to write the letter. On the veranda itself were two or three small groups chatting quietly, one of them evidently waiting the arrival of friends, to whom they had given the pavilion as the meeting place.

Backing on to the veranda and running almost the length of the building is the reading room. It is admirably proportioned and pleasingly furnished. On entering, a sense of deep and friendly peace claimed us, and it was there for the next half hour that we sat quietly enjoying the sweet calm of it. There were people coming and going all the time, but there was no disturbance and all seemed to understand and respect the idea that whatever noises might assail the ears from without, here is found the inward quiet that comes to those who, turning from the evidences of the senses to the sacred fount, gladly imbibe therefrom—"without money and without price."

Now was the time to see the exhibit of The Christian Science Monitor in the adjoining room, and here again we found a number of visitors apparently hearing for the first time that there is such a paper as the Monitor. The method of exhibiting the Monitor is unique and deserves a brief description. The exhibit is in a long, narrow room which has all the appearance of a picture gallery. The effect is heightened by a series of eight swinging "display racks" such as are used in museums and galleries, hung around the side walls. Each rack contains four frames fitted with cards on which are pasted specially selected articles and illustrations cut from the pages of The Christian Science Monitor and classified under what would seem to the uninitiated to represent every conceivable subject.

Underneath the frames are shelves, upon which are placed current copies of the Monitor open at the pages to correspond with the subjects shown in the racks above, so that the unified connection between these cuttings and the Monitor itself is at once apparent, and anyone desiring to procure a copy dealing with his special interest can, by this means, readily obtain it. Thus it will be seen that practically the whole range of topics in which newspaper readers are usually most interested is presented in such a way as to enable the casual visitor to see at a glance the scope of the Monitor, while those who pause to study the cards find articles of exceptional interest, such as they had never before supposed the paper had to offer.

At one end of the room is a large map of the world, which presents at a glance the fact that the paper has a correspondent in every part of the civilized globe. On a table beneath this map are shown the various stages that go to make up a newspaper, the cable copy, the form, the matrix, the plate, and the printed page. At the other end of the room is a section devoted to the advertising and a counter on which are pamphlets giving further information about the paper to those who desire it. During the time that we were in this room a large number of people passed through it, most of whom seemed greatly to enjoy the process of getting acquainted with The Christian Science Monitor.

One man, whose activities were evidently of a political order, was heard explaining to the assistant in charge, that during the recent election he had seen a copy of the Monitor, in which was set forth the political platforms of the three parties, and how impressed he had been with the complete impartiality and fairness with which this had been done. A stalwart New Zealander, who appeared never before to have heard of the paper, taking away the British Dominions Supplement with some ordinary copies, said, "This is the paper I need; ours are so local, they mostly tell us what the men in the next town are doing, and that's all."

Before leaving the pavilion we spent some minutes chatting with the "hostess," who told us many interesting things of people from near and far who had found out this little haven. Some there whose business is with the exhibition and who gratefully spend a few minutes daily at the pavilion. Others come in for a rest or to escape showers. One rather prim lady, who certainly would not in the ordinary way have visited the pavilion, when asked if she came there for shelter, replied, "Yes, any port in a storm." Still she was grateful for this port on this occasion. A journalist found the writing room such a peaceful place for the preparation of his copy that he alluded to it with gratitude in his article. And so the tale proceeded, although as yet the mission of the pavilion is in its infancy. For ourselves we intend to visit it many times. J.S.B.